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DR KENNY'S CLASSICS FOR BEGINNERS

DE BELLO GALLICO LIB. II & III.

NOTES AND VOCABULARY

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SECOND AND THIRD BOOKS

OF

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES

ON

THE GALLIC WAR.

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

UNIFORM WITH THE EDITOR'S EDITION
OF THE FIRST BOOK OF CÆSAR, AND THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD
AND FIFTH BOOKS OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID,

AND INTENDED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TUITION.

BY

DR. KENNY, L.R.C.P.

Author of '*The Advanced French Reader*;' '*The English Grammar*;' and Editor of the '*Selections* from *La Fontaine*' and '*The First Three and Fifth Books of the Æneid*, with *Notes* and *Vocabulary*;' &c.

LONDON:

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DR. KENNY'S CLASSICS FOR BEGINNERS.

(*Already published, with* NOTES *and* VOCABULARIES.)

DE BELLO GALLICO (*Fourth Edition*), BOOK I.

" " BOOKS II. & III.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID (*Fourth Edition*), BOOK I.

" " " BOOK II.

" " " BOOK III.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID . . . . BOOK V.*

Other Classical Authors in contemplation.

* BOOK V. has been prepared with a full Vocabulary, and more extensive Notes than the Editor's other Books of Virgil, and is intended for the pupil's assistance in the preparation for the OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE Examinations.

PREFACE.

THE FIRST BOOK of CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR, by the Editor of the CLASSICS for BEGINNERS, having met with such success as to necessitate a FOURTH EDITION in a comparatively short space of time since its publication, it has been deemed advisable, in compliance with the wish of many of the Scholastic Profession, to give the SECOND and THIRD BOOKS, under the same form. These Books being much shorter than the FIRST, it has been thought expedient to include the TWO in ONE VOLUME.

Many excellent and kind suggestions from gentlemen whose avocation is to train the young tyro in his classical studies, have been followed, in preparing the VOCABULARY, &c.; and, although there exist many more valuable and extensive editions than this humble compendium, yet it is hoped that this little

Volume will not be considered an unwelcome addition to the Editor's CLASSICAL SERIES.

The TEXT has been carefully examined, and the Vocabulary compiled in such manner as to facilitate the meanings of all the words of the SECOND and THIRD Books of CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR.

W. D. KENNY.

RICHMOND, SURREY:
May 1865.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

C. JULII CÆSARIS COMMENTARII
DE
BELLO GALLICO.
B.C. 57.

CONFEDERACY OF THE BELGIANS.—CÆSAR'S WAR WITH THEM.

I.

All the Belgian people form a confederacy against the Romans.

QUUM esset Cæsar[1] in citeriore Galliâ in hibernis, ita utì suprà demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur, litterisque item Lăbĭēni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas, quam[2] tertiam esse Galliæ partem dixeramus,[3] contra populum Romanum conjurare obsidesque inter se dare. Conjurandi has esse causas: primùm, quòd vererentur, ne, omni pacatâ Galliâ,[4] ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur: deinde, quòd ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur, partim

I.

[1] *Quum esset Cæsar.* The date is B.C. 57, and A.U.C. (*anno urbis conditæ*) 697, during the Consulship of Publius Cornelius Lentulus and Quintus Metellus Nepos.

[2] *Quam.* The word *quam* agrees with *partem*, but refers to *Belgas*. We sometimes, however, find the relative agreeing with the following substantive rather than with its antecedent. Cicero says, "*Animal hoc* quem *vocamus hominem.*"

[3] *Dixeramus.* Referring to Book I., chap. 1. Some few months intervened; otherwise Cæsar would have said *diximus*.

[4] *Omni pacatâ Galliâ.* Cæsar means by *Gallia* that part of *Gaul* called *Celtic Gaul*. The *proximi Galliæ* of the 3rd chapter refers to the same people. The word *Galliæ* followed by *partem dixeramus*, two or three lines in advance, refers to *Gaul* generally.

qui,[5] ut Germanos diutius in Galliâ versari noluerant, ita Populi Romani exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Galliâ molestè ferebant; partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant; ab nonnullis[6] etiam, quòd in Galliâ a potentioribus, atque his qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, vulgò regna occupabantur, qui minùs facilè eam rem imperio nostro consequi poterant.

II.

Without losing time, Cæsar marches against the Belgians.

Iis nunciis litterisque commotus, Cæsar duas legiones in citeriore Galliâ novas conscripsit, et initâ æstate, in interiorem Galliam[1] qui deduceret, Quintum Pĕdĭum[2] legatum misit. Ipse quum primùm pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit; dat negotium Sĕnŏnibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, utì ea quæ apud eos gerantur, cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. Hi constanter omnes nunciaverunt, manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum verò dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos proficisceretur. Re frumentariâ provisâ, castra movet, diebusque circiter XV (quindecim) ad fines Belgārum pervenit.

III.

At the approach of Cæsar, the Remi send deputies and surrender at discretion.

Eò quum de improviso celeriùsque omni opinione

[5] *Partim qui*, partly (*by those*) who. The next *partim* may be translated by, partly (*by others*).

[6] *Ab nonnullis*. The words *sollicitarentur Belgæ* are understood.

II.

[1] *In interiorem Galliam*. Some editions have *ulteriorem*, but *interiorem* has greater strength, as it may apply to one going into the *interior* of farther Gaul from Italy.

[2] *Quintum Pĕdĭum*. Quintus Pedius was grandson of one of the sisters of Julius Cæsar. He was

venisset, Remi,[1] qui proximi Galliæ ex Belgis sunt, ad eum legatos Iccĭum et Antebrŏgĭum, primos civitatis, miserunt: qui dicerent:—"Se suaque omnia[2] in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere; neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum Romanum omninò conjurâsse; paratosque esse et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento cæterisque rebus juvare; reliquos omnes Belgas in armis esse; Germānosque, qui cis Rhenum[3] incolunt, sese cum his conjunxisse; tantumque esse eorum omnium furorem, ut, ne Suessĭōnes[4] quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eodem jure, iisdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint,[5] quin cum his consentirent."—

IV.

The Remi inform Cæsar of the strength and designs of the confederates.

Quum ab his[1] quæreret, quæ civitates quantæque in armis essent, et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat: plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis, Rhenumque antiquitus transductos propter loci fertilitatem

lieutenant in the Gallic wars, and served under the same commander in Spain. He died B.C. 43.

III.

[1] *Remi.* The Remi occupied that part of Gaul which forms a considerable portion of the modern departments, *Aisne*, *Marne*, and *Ardennes*. They were a peaceful nation. The capital of the Remi was Durocortorum, now called *Rheims*.

[2] *Se suaque omnia.* This *se* is governed by *permittere*. It will be better to suppose another *se* to be understood before *permittere*, *ut* being left out.

[3] *Cis Rhenum*, referring to the southern bank of the Rhine.

[4] *Sŭessĭōnes*, a people of Gallia Belgica, lying to the south-west of the Remi, the chief town of whom is now called *Soissons*.

[5] (Remi) *potuerint*, referring to the *Remi*; but *his*, afterwards, refers to the Belgians, and agrees with *Belgis* understood.

IV.

[1] *His.* This pronoun agrees with *legatis* understood, and refers to the two ambassadors sent by the Remi.

ibi consedisse, Gallosque qui ea loca incolerent, expulisse: solosque esse, qui patrum nostrorum memoriâ, omni Galliâ vexatâ, Teutŏnos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint: quâ ex re fieri, utì earum rerum memoriâ magnam sibi auctoritatem, magnosque spiritus in re militari sumerent. De numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Rēmi dicebant; propterea quòd propinquitatibus affinitatibusque conjuncti, quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cognoverint. Plurimùm inter eos Bēllŏvăcos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere; hos posse conficere armata milia centum; pollicitos ex eo numero electa milia LX[2] (sexaginta), totiusque belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones suos esse finitimos; latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud eos fuisse regem, nostrâ etiam memoriâ, Divitĭăcum, totius Galliæ potentissimum, qui quum[3] magnæ partis harum regionum tum etiam Britanniæ imperium obtinuerit; nunc esse regem Galbam; ad hunc, propter justitiam prudentiamque, summam[4] totius belli omnium voluntate deferri; oppida habere numero XII (duodecim), polliceri milia armata quinquaginta; totidem Nervĭos, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur longissimeque absint; XV (quindecim) milia Atrĕbătes; Ambĭănos X (decem) milia; Mŏrīnos XXV (viginti quinque) milia; Mĕnăpĭos IX (novem) milia; Căletos X (decem) milia; Vēlŏcăsses et Vĕrŏmāndŭos totidem; Adŭătŭcos XXIX (viginti novem) milia, Cōndrūsos, Ebūrōnes, Cærærsos,

[2] *Electa milia LX.*, sixty thousand picked soldiers. Some editions leave out *milia*.

[3] *Quum—tum.* When these words occur in the same sentence, *quum* is *both*, and *tum*, *and*. The two may likewise be translated, *quum*, not only, and *tum*, but also.

[4] *Totius belli summam*, the chief command of the whole war. *Summa* is put for *ratio et ductus*. See note in Book I., page 37.

Pœmānos, qui uno nomine Germani appellantur, arbitrari ad XL (quadraginta) milia.

V.

March of Cæsar, and his encampment on the banks of the Axŏna (Aisne).

Cæsar Remos cohortatus, liberaliterque[1] oratione prosecutus, omnem senatum ad se convenire principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci jussit. Quæ omnia ab his diligenter ad diem[2] facta sunt. Ipse Divitiacum Æduum magno opere[3] cohortatus, docet, quanto opere[3] rei publicæ communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, ne cum tantâ multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. Id fieri posse, si suas copias Ædui in fines Bellŏvăcōrum introduxerint et eorum agros populari cœperint. His mandatis, eum ab se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias, in unum locum coactas, ad se venire vidit, neque jam longè abesse ab his, quos miserat, exploratoribus, et ab Remis cognovit; flumen Axŏnam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum transducere maturavit, atque ibi castra posuit. Quæ res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat, et post eum quæ essent tuta ab hostibus reddebat, et commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus, ut sine periculo ad eum portari posset, efficiebat. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi præsidium ponit, et in alterâ parte fluminis Q. Titurĭum Săbīnum[4] legatum cum sex cohortibus

V.

[1] *Liberaliter*, put for *benignè*, kindly. *Liberaliter oratione prosecutus*, having spoken to them kindly.

[2] *Ad diem* (constitutum), against the (*appointed*) day.

[3] *Magno opere*, strenuously; *quanto opere interesit rei publicæ*, how greatly it is to the interest of the state (*the Remi*); *communisque salutis*, and of the common safety (*of the Remi*).

[4] *Quintum Titurium Sabinum.* This lieutenant of Cæsar is mentioned in several parts of the Commentaries, and, in general, was a successful officer.

relinquit: castra in altitudinem pedum XII (duodecim) vallo, fossâque XVIII (duodeviginti) pedum[5] munire jubet.

VI.

The Belgians attack the town of Bĭbrax (now Bièvre), which belongs to the Remi.

Ab his castris oppidum Remorum, nomine Bĭbrax, aberat milia passuum VIII (octo). Id ex itinere[1] magno impetu Belgæ oppugnare cœperunt. Ægrè eo die sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum oppugnatio est hæc. Ubi, circumjectâ multitudine hominum totis mœnibus, undique lapides in murum jaci cœpti sunt, murusque defensoribus nudatus est, testudine factâ, portas succedunt[2] murumque subruunt. Quod tum facilè fiebat. Nam quum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli.[3] Quum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccĭus Remus, summâ nobilitate et gratiâ inter suos, qui tum oppido præerat, (unus ex iis qui legati de pace ad Cæsarem venerant), nuncios ad eum mittit,—"nisi subsidium sibi submittatur[4] sese diutius sustinere non posse."—

VII.

Cæsar sends relief to Bibrax. The Belgians encamp within two miles of the Romans. The siege is raised.

Eò de mediâ nocte Cæsar, iisdem ducibus usus qui

[5] *Pedum duodeviginti*; supply *in latitudinem*, eighteen feet (*in breadth*).

VI.

[1] *Ex itinere*, while on their march.

[2] *Testudine factâ—succedunt*, a testudo being formed—they approach. Livy describes the testudo in lib. xliv., cap. 9. See also note 3, Book I., page 21. *Succedere* is frequently followed by a *dative*; here the verb governs the *accusative*.

[3] *Potestas erat nulli*, no one was able; *nulli* governed by *est* for *habeo*.

[4] *Submittatur*. The preposition *sub* implies that assistance should be sent *secretly*. The preposition, in composition, has great force in this verb.

nuncii ab Iccio venerant, Nŭmĭdas et Crētas[1] sagittarios et funditores Bălĕāres[2] subsidio oppidanis mittit; quorum adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eâdem de causâ spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morati, agrosque Remorum depopulati, omnibus vicis ædificiisque quos[3] adire potuerant, incensis, ad castra Cæsaris omnibus copiis contenderunt, et ab milibus passuum minus II (duobus) castra posuerunt; quæ castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus passuum VIII (octo) in latitudinem patebant.

VIII.

The two armies form in battle array, but without coming to an engagement.

Cæsar primò et propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis prœlio supersedere statuit; quotidie tamen equestribus prœliis, quid hostis virtute posset, et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam naturâ opportuno atque idoneo, quòd is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex planitie editus, tantum adversùs[1] in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies

VII.

[1] *Nŭmĭdas et Crētas*, the Numidians and Cretans. The former were placed among the light-armed troops of the Romans. *Numidia* corresponds to the modern *Algiers*. The Cretans inhabited the island of *Crete*, now *Candia*. They were remarkable for their skill in archery.

[2] *Bălĕāres*, a name anciently given to the islands *Majorca* and *Minorca*, off the coast of Spain. The word is derived from the Greek βάλλειν, 'to throw,' and referred to the skill of the inhabitants in the use of the sling.

[3] *Quos*. The antecedents of *quos* are *vicis* and *ædificiis*, and although the latter is neuter, yet the pronoun is put in the masculine, being the more worthy gender.

VIII.

[1] *Adversùs*, towards the enemy, an adverb meaning *in front of*. *Adversus* may likewise be considered

instructa occupare potèrat, atque ex utrâque parte lateris dejectus habèbat, et in frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ab utroque latere ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum CD (quadringentorum), et ad extremas fossas castella constituit ibique tormenta collocavit;[2] ne, quum aciem instruxisset, hostes,—quòd tantùm multitudine poterant,[3]—ab lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent. Hôc facto, duabus legionibus quas proximè conscripserat in castris relictis, ut, si quâ opus esset,[4] subsidio duci possent, reliquas sex legiones pro castris in acie constituit. Hostes item suas copias ex castris eductas instruxerant.

IX.

After a collision with the Roman cavalry, the Belgians attempt to cross the Axona, but are unsuccessful.

Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, parati in armis erant. Interim prœlio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. Ubi neutri transeundi initium faciunt, secundiore equitum prœlio[1] nostris, Cæsar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axŏnam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est.[2] Ibi, vadis repertis, partem suarum

as an *adjective* agreeing with *collis*.

[2] *Ad extremas fossas—tormenta*, at each end of the ditch. The *tormenta*, military engines, were *catapultæ* and *balistæ*. *Tormentum* is from *torquere*, and was an engine for hurling missiles.

[3] *Quòd tantùm multitudine poterant*, because they were so powerful in numbers.

[4] *Si quâ* (parte) *opus esset*, if there should be need in any (part). Some editions have, *si quid*.

IX.

[1] *Secundiore prœlio*, (an ablative absolute), the battle being more favourable.

[2] *Demonstratum est*, referring to Chap. v.

copiarum transducere conati sunt; eo consilio, ut, si possent, castellum, cui præerat Quintus Titūrĭus[3] legatus, expugnarent, pontemque interscinderent; si minùs potuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno nobis usui ad bellum gerendum erant, commeatuque nostros prohiberent.

X.

The Belgians are worsted, and resolve to return home, in order to defend their own territories against the Æduans.

Cæsar certior factus ab Titurio, omnem equitatum et levis armaturæ Nŭmĭdas, funditores sagittariosque pontem transducit atque ad eos contendit. Acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos[1] nostri in flumine aggressi, magnum eorum numerum occiderunt: per eorum corpora reliquos audacissimè transire conantes, multitudine telorum repulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos interfecerunt. Hostes, ubi et de expugnando oppido[2] et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse[3] intellexerunt, neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causâ viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere cœpit, concilio convocato, constituerunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque reverti, ut, quorum in fines primùm Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos defendendos undique convenirent; et potiùs in suis,[4] quàm in alienis finibus, decertarent, et domesticis copiis rei frumentariæ uterentur. Ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, hæc quòque ratio eos deduxit,

[3] *Quintus Titurius.* See note 4, chap. v.

X.

[1] *Impeditos*, embarrassed in their movements (*in the current*).

[2] *De expugnando oppido* (Bibrace), of storming the town (Bibrax), now called *Bièvre*.

[3] *Spem se fefellisse*, that their hope had deceived them.

[4] *Suis*, referring to the territories of each.

quòd Divitĭăcum atque Æduos finibus Bellŏvăcōrum appropinquare cognoverant: his persuaderi,[5] ut diutius morarentur, neque suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.

XI.

The Romans attack the enemy's rear, and make great slaughter.

Eâ re constitutâ, secundâ vigiliâ, magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, nullo certo ordine neque imperio, quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret[1] et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt, ut consimilis[2] fugæ profectio videretur. Hâc re statim, Cæsar, per speculatores cognitâ, insidias veritus,[3] quòd quâ de causâ discederent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. Primâ luce, confirmatâ re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen moraretur, præmisit. His[4] Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurūncūleium Cottam legatos præfecit: Titum Lăbĭēnum[5] legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi jussit. Hi novissimos adorti, et multa milia passuum prosecuti, magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt; quum ab extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat, consisterent, fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent; prioresque (quòd abesse a periculo videren-

[5] *His persuaderi*, for these (*the Bellŏvăci*) to be persuaded.

XI.

[1] *Quum quisque peteret primum locum in itinere*, since each one sought the foremost place in the route.

[2] *Consimilis*. This is stronger in meaning than *similis*, and means, as given in the vocabulary, VERY *like*.

[3] *Insidias veritus*. Cæsar, not knowing the country, feared an ambuscade.

[4] *His* (equitibus), this cavalry. *Equitibus* is understood in the previous word *equitatum*.

[5] *Titum Lăbĭēnum*. Titus Labienus was Cæsar's principal lieutenant in the Gallic war, and the one of whom he makes most frequent mention. In the beginning of the civil contest he left Cæsar for Pompey, escaped from the battle of Pharsalia, and was killed in the battle of Munda.

tur, neque ullâ necessitate neque imperio continerentur), exaudito clamore, perturbatis ordinibus, omnes in fugâ sibi præsidium ponerent. Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium; sub occasumque solis sequi destiterunt, seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.

XII.

Cæsar marches against the Suessĭōnes and obliges them to submit.

Postridie ejus diei Cæsar, priusquam se hostes ex pavore ac fugâ reciperent, in fines Suessĭōnum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit, et, magno itinere confecto, ad oppidum Nŏvĭŏdūnum contendit. Id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quòd vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossæ murique altitudinem, paucis defendentibus, expugnare non potuit. Castris munitis, vineas[1] agere, quæque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare, cœpit. Interim omnis ex fugâ Suessionum[2] multitudo in oppidum proximâ nocte convenit. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere[3] jacto, turribusque constitutis, magnitudine operum, quæ neque viderant antè Galli neque audierant, et celeritate Romanorum permoti, legatos ad Cæsarem de deditione mittunt; et petentibus Remis ut conservarentur, impetrant.[4]

XII.

[1] *Vineas*, from *vinea*. The word is sometimes *vineus*. The *vineæ* were hurdles covered with *earth* or *hides*. They were pushed towards the walls on wheels, and under these the besiegers either worked the ram or tried to undermine the wall.

[2] *Suessionum*. See note 4, chap. iii.

[3] *Aggere jacto*, a mound being thrown up. The *agger* was an artificial mound or heap raised for the purpose of besieging places, and it was composed of *earth*, *stone*, *hurdles*, &c., always increasing, till it equalled the walls in height. Darts and stones were thrown from this against the defenders of the place.

[4] *Impetrant*, they obtain (*their*

XIII.

Cæsar advances into the country of the Bellŏvăci, who solicit peace.

Cæsar, obsidibus acceptis, primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbæ regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit, exercitumque in Bellŏvăcos duxit. Qui quum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantĭum[1] contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Cæsar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinque abesset, omnes majores natu ex oppido egressi, manus ad Cæsarem tendere et voce significare cœperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, quum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus, suo more, pacem ab Romanis petierunt.

XIV.

Divitiacus intercedes for the Bellovaci.

Pro his Divitiacus (nam post discessum Belgarum, dimissis Æduorum copiis, ad eum reverterat[1]) facit verba:[2]—"Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitiâ civitatis Æduæ fuisse; impulsos ab suis principibus, qui dicerent,[3] Æduos a Cæsare in servitutem redactos, omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, et ab Æduis defecisse et populo Romano bellum intulisse. Qui hujus consilii principes fuissent, quòd intelligerent, quantam calamitatem civitati intulis-

request)—that is, that their lives should be spared.

XIII.

[1] *Bratuspantĭum*, a town of the Bellŏvăci, and once situated near *Gratepenche*, a village between *Breteuil* and *Montdidier*.

XIV.

[1] *Ad eum reverterat*, had returned TO him, *meaning*, Cæsar.

[2] *Facit verba*, literally, *makes words*; that is, *he speaks*.

[3] *Qui dicerent*, who had (*continually*) assured them.

sent, in Britanniam profugisse. Petere non solùm Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Æduos, ut suâ clementiâ ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si fecerit, Æduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum, quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint,[4] sustentare consuêrint."—

XV.

Cæsar pardons the Bellŏvăci. Surrender of the Ambiani. Account of the Nervii, who resolve to stand on their defence against the Romans.

Cæsar, honoris Divitiaci atque Æduorum causâ,—"sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum"—dixit: sed quòd erat civitas magnâ inter Belgas auctoritate, atque hominum multitudine præstabat, DC (sexcentos) obsides poposcit. His traditis[1] omnībusque armis ex oppido collatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambiānōrum pervenit, qui se suaque omnia sine morâ dediderunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant; quorum de naturâ moribusque Cæsar, quum quæreret, sic reperiebat; Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus; nihil pati vini reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium, inferri, quòd iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent; esse homines feros, magnæque virtutis; increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano dedidissent patriamque virtutem projecissent; confirmare[2] sese neque legatos missuros, neque ullam conditionem pacis accepturos.

[4] *Si qua bella inciderint*, whatever wars arose, *or* if any wars broke out.

XV.

[1] *His traditis* (obsidibus), these (*hostages*) having been delivered. The word *obsidibus* is understood.

[2] *Confirmare* has the meaning of *affirmare*, (that they) strongly declared.

XVI.

Cæsar marches against the Nervii, who wait his arrival on the banks of the river Sambre.

Quum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inveniebat ex captivis, Sābim flumen[1] ab castris suis non ampliùs milia passuum X (decem) abesse; trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedisse adventumque ibi Romanorum exspectare, unà cum Atrĕbătibus et Vĕrŏmāndŭis, finitimis suis, (nam his utrisque persuaserant, ut eandem belli fortunam experirentur); exspectari etiam ab his Adŭătŭcorum[2] copias atque esse in itinere; mulieres quique[3] per ætatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, in eum locum conjecisse, quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.

XVII.

The order of Cæsar's march is reported to the Nervii, who are advised to make an attack upon the legion which first arrives at the camp.

His rebus cognitis, exploratores centurionesque præmittit, qui locum idoneum castris deligant. Quumque ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Cæsarem secuti, unà iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum[1] consuetudine itineris nostri exercitûs per-

XVI.

[1] *Sabim flumen*, the river Sabis, in Belgic Gaul, and now called the *Sambre*. Some writers think that the river mentioned, should be the Scaldis (*Scheldt*).

[2] *Adŭătŭcōrum*. The Adŭătŭci were a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country was on the west bank of Mŏsa (*Meuse*). Their later name appears to have been Tungri: hence the modern name *Tongres*.

[3] *Mulieres* (homines) *quique*. The word *homines* is understood. The order is: *conjecisse mulieres* (homines)*que qui per ætatem viderentur inutiles ad pugnam.*

XVII.

[1] *Eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri exercitûs perspectâ.* Literally, *the custom of the march of our army during those days having been well watched.* The Belgæ had observed the manner in which the Roman army during those days was accustomed to march.

spectâ, nocte ad Nervĭos[2] pervenerunt, atque iis demonstrârunt, inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere; neque esse quidquam negotii, quum prima legio in castra venisset, reliquæque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri;[3] quâ pulsâ,[4] impedimentisque direptis, futurum, ut reliquæ[5] contrà consistere non auderent. Adjuvabat etiam eorum consilium, qui rem deferebant, quòd Nervii antiquitùs, quum equitatu nihil possent, (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quidquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis), quò faciliùs finitimorum equitatum, si prædandi causâ ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, crebris in latitudinem ramis enatis, et rubis sentibusque interjectis, effecerant, ut instar muri hæ sepes munimentum præberent; quò non modò intrari,[6] sed ne perspici quidem posset. His rebus quum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

XVIII.

Site of the Roman encampment. The Nervii form an ambuscade on a hill near the river Sabis (Sambre).

Loci natura erat hæc, quem locum[1] nostri castris

[2] *Nervios.* The Nervii were of German origin, and their valour is fully attested by the account which Cæsar gives of them.

[3] *Hanc* (legionem) *sub sarcinis adoriri*, to attack this (*legion*) under their loads. The *sarcinæ* was the baggage which each soldier carried, amounting to 60 pounds weight, exclusive of his armour. The *impedimenta*, mentioned afterwards, was the heavier baggage, such as tents, &c.

[4] *Quâ* (legione) *pulsâ*, which (*legion*) being beaten.

[5] *Reliquæ* (legiones) *contrà consistere non auderent*, the rest (*of the legions*) would not dare to stand their ground against (*them*).

[6] *Non modò intrari*, put for *non modò* non *intrari*. When *non modò* is followed by *sed ne quidem*, the Latins frequently put *non modò* for *non modò non*.

XVIII.

[1] *Quem locum.* Such repetitions as *locum* here, are frequently found in Cæsar.

delegerant. Collis, ab summo æqualiter declivis, ad flumen Sabim, quod suprà nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur,[2] adversus huic et contrarius, passus circiter CC (ducentos), infimâ apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris, ut non facilè introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto[3] sese continebant; in aperto loco,[4] secundum flumen, paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

XIX.

After a skirmish with the cavalry, the Nervii make a bold attack on six legions who were fortifying the camp.

Cæsar, equitatu præmisso, subsequebatur omnibus copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis[1] aliter se habebat ac Belgæ ad Nervios detulerant. Nam quòd ad hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine suâ Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius exercitûs impedimenta collocârat; inde duæ legiones quæ proximè conscriptæ erant, totum agmen claudebant,[2] præsidioque impedimentis erant. Equites nostri, cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi, cum hostium equitatu prœlium commiserunt. Quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, ac rursus ex

[2] *Collis nascebatur.* This refers to another hill, which rose *over* and *against* the one already mentioned. The two words, *adversus* and *contrarius*, mean nearly the same thing; but by the two words being used, greater force is given to the expression.

[3] *In occulto* (loco). Although the words *in occulto*, may be translated *in secret*, yet *occulto* being rather an adjective than a substantive, it is better, in this sentence, to say that it agrees with *loco* understood.

[4] *In aperto loco* means, *in an open part*, where there were no trees.

XIX.

[1] *Sed ratio ordoque agminis.* We read in chapter 17, that the Belgæ had observed the manner in which the Romans marched, and we find that Cæsar, as a good general, now changes his tactics. *Aliter se habebat*, had themselves otherwise, *that is*, were different.

[2] *Totum agmen claudebant*, formed the rear of the whole army.

silvâ in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longiùs quàm quem ad finem porrecta ac aperta loca pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent; interim legiones sex, quæ primæ venerant, opere dimenso,[3] castra munire cœperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitûs ab his qui in silvis abditi latebant visa sunt, (quod tempus inter eos committendi prœlii convenerat,) ita ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subitò omnibus copiis provolaverunt, impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. His facilè pulsis ac proturbatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, ut pœnè uno tempore et ad silvas, et in flumine, et jam in manibus nostris[4] hostes viderentur. Eâdem autem celeritate adverso colle[5] ad nostra castra, atque eos qui in opere occupati erant, contendérunt.

XX.

Difficulties of Cæsar's army, from the sudden attack of the Nervii.

Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda; vexillum proponendum,[1] quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oporteret; signum tubâ dandum;[2] ab opere revocandi milites; qui paulo longiùs, aggeris petendi

[3] *Opere dimenso*, the space (*of ground*) being measured out. This space refers to the ground intended for an encampment.

[4] *In manibus nostris*, within reach; *literally*, in our own hands, *or* close at hand.

[5] *Adverso colle*, up the opposite hill.

XX.

[1] *Vexillum proponendum*, the standard to be hung out *or* displayed. The *vexillum* was a scarlet flag, or, as some say, a crimson cloak, and was displayed on the general's tent (*prætorium*) as a signal for the soldiers to prepare for battle.

[2] *Signum tubâ dandum*, the signal (*of battle*) to be given from the trumpet. The *tuba* was a wind instrument employed by the Romans. It was used, principally, as a signal for action; but, as we find in Virgil, Ovid, and Juvenal, it was used at funerals, sacrifices, &c. The word *signum*, given in the third line after, refers to the watch *or* battle word, equal to the Greek word σύνθημα, and sometimes *tessera* in Latin.

causâ, processerant, arcessendi; acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum; quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitas, et successus et incursus hostium[3] impediebat. His difficultatibus duæ res erant subsidio; scientia atque usus militum, quòd superioribus prœliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret, non minùs commodè ipsi sibi præscribere quàm ab aliis doceri, poterant; et quòd ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Cæsar discedere, nisi munitis castris, vetuerat. Hi, propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium, nihil jam Cæsaris imperium spectabant,[4] sed per se, quæ videbantur, administrabant.

XXI.

Cæsar encourages his men, and the soldiers take such places as chance holds out.

Cæsar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos milites, quam in partem fors obtulit, decucurrit, et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione cohortatus, quàm utì suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quòd non longiùs hostes aberant, quàm quò telum adjici posset, prœlii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causâ profectus, pugnantibus occurrit.[1] Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modò ad insignia accommodanda,[2] sed etiam ad galeas induen-

[3] *Incursus hostium*, the attack of the enemy.

[4] *Nihil jam—spectabant*, did not now wait; *literally*, waited nothing now.

XXI.

[1] *Pugnantibus occurrit*, he came in contact with those who were fighting. The phrase means that Cæsar came up with those already fighting. *Pugnantibus* is in the dative, governed by *ob* in composition.

[2] *Ad insignia accommodanda*, to fit on their military ornaments. The

das, scutisque tegimenta detrahenda,[3] tempus defuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem casu devenit, quæque prima signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit; ne, in quærendis suis, pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

XXII.

Results from the imperfect arrangement of the Roman troops.

Instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, dejectusque collis,[1] et necessitas temporis, quàm ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat; quum diversis locis legiones, aliæ aliâ in parte, hostibus resisterent, sepibusque densissimis, ut antè demonstravimus,[2] interjectis prospectus impediretur; neque certa subsidia collocari, neque quid in quâque parte opus esset provideri, neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant. Itaque in tantâ rerum iniquitate,[3] fortunæ quòque eventus varii sequebantur.

XXIII.

Whilst Cæsar repulses the Atrĕbătes and Vĕrōmăndui, the Nervii attack the camp.

Legionis nonæ et decimæ milites, ut sinistrâ parte acie constiterant,[1] pilis emissis, cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque confectos Atrĕbătes, (nam

insignia, by some annotators, have been considered as *necklaces* and *bracelets*, with which the soldiers were proud of decorating themselves. By others it is supposed, that they were skins of wild animals fastened to their helmets.

[3] *Scutis tegimenta detrahenda*, to draw off the coverings from their shields. The Romans covered their shields with leather, sometimes, to preserve the painting and silver and gold embossed ornaments on them.

XXII.

[1] *Dejectus collis*, the declivity *or* slope of the hill.

[2] *Ut antè demonstravimus*, as we have shown before. See Chap. xvii.

[3] *In tantâ rerum iniquitate*, in such an unfavourable state of things.

XXIII.

[1] *Ut sinistrâ parte acie constiterant*, when they had taken their post on the left (*wing*) of the line. The word *acie* is in the genitive and an

his ea pars obvenerat,)[2] celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt; et transire conantes, insecuti gladiis, magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt; et in locum iniquum progressi, rursus regressos ac resistentes hostes, redintegrato prœlio, in fugam dederunt. Item aliâ in parte diversæ duæ legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Vĕrŏmānduis,[3] quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis prœliabantur. At totis ferè a fronte et ab sinistrâ parte nudatis castris, quum in dextro cornu legio duodecima, et non magno ab eâ intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine, duce Bŏdŭōgnāto, qui summam imperii tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt; quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum locum castrorum petere cœpit.

XXIV.

Cæsar's cavalry fly. The Trĕvĭri return home.

Eodem tempore equites nostri, levisque armaturæ pedites,[1] qui cum iis unà fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos dixeram,[2] quum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant, ac rursus aliam in

archaism (ancient form) for *aciei*. We frequently find *exercitu* for *exercitui*.

[2] *His obvenerat*, had fallen *to* them (the soldiers of the *ninth* and *tenth* legions). *His* is governed by *ob* in composition.

[3] The *Vĕrŏmānduī* were of German origin, and lived to the north-west of the *Remi*. Their capital, now *St. Quentin*, was on the Samara (*Somme*).

XXIV.

[1] *Equites nostri, levisque armaturæ pedites*, our cavalry and foot (*soldiers*) of light armour. The light-armed troops were sometimes called *vēlites*. They were equipped with *bows*, *slings*, seven *javelins*, and other kinds of armour.

[2] *Dixeram*, I had said *or* named. See Chap. xix.

partem fugam petebant;[3] et calones,[4] qui ab decumanâ portâ[5] ac summo jugo collis nostros victores flumen transîsse conspexerant, prædandi causâ egressi, quum respexissent, et hostes in nostris castris versari vidissent, præcipites fugæ sese mandabant. Simul eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Trēvĭri,[6] quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui, auxilii causâ ab civitate missi ad Cæsarem, venerant, quum multitudine hostium castra nostra compleri, nostras legiones premi et pænè circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Nŭmĭdas, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus, domum contenderunt; Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos, civitati renunciaverunt.

XXV.

Cæsar hastens towards the twelfth legion, encourages his wavering troops, and orders a general charge, sword in hand.

Cæsar, ab decimæ legionis cohortatione[1] ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri, signisque in unum locum collatis, duodecimæ legionis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento; quartæ

[3] *Aliam in partem fugam petebant*, they took to flight in another direction. Some critics think that the reading should be *aliam partem* fugâ *petebant*. *Fugam petere* is occasionally met with in the best writers.

[4] *Calones*, camp servants. They followed the army as attendants upon the soldiers. The word is derived from κᾶλα, 'carriers of wood.'

[5] *Ab decumanâ portâ*, from the decuman gate. This was a name given to the gate in the rear of the Roman camp. It was so called because the *tenth* (*dĕcĭma* or *decima*) cohort, in each legion, had their tents in its immediate vicinity.

[6] *Trēvĭri*, a nation of Gallia Belgica. The chief town of the Treviri is now *Trèves*.

XXV.

[1] *Ab decimæ legionis cohortatione*. This exhortation of the tenth legion is alluded to in Chap. xxi.

cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis, signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus ferè centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis, in his primopilo,[2] P. Sĕxtĭo Băcŭlo,[3] fortissimo viro, multis gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut jam se sustinere non posset; reliquos esse tardiores, et nonnullos ab novissimis desertos prœlio excedere ac tela vitare; hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntes intermittere, et ab utroque latere instare; et rem esse in angusto vidit,[4] neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset: scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, (quod ipse eò sine scuto venerat,) in primam aciem processit, centurionibusque nominatim appellatis, reliquos cohortatus milites, signa inferre et manipulos laxare jussit,[5] quò faciliùs gladiis uti possent. Cujus adventu spe illatâ militibus ac redintegrato animo, quum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris, etiam in extremis suis rebus, operam navare cuperet, paulùm hostium impetus tardatus est.

XXVI.

Labienus, who had the command of the tenth legion, sends them forward to reinforce the right wing.

Cæsar, quum septimam legionem, quæ juxtà constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paulatim sese legiones[1] conjungerent, et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto,

[2] *Primopilo*, the chief centurion of the legion. This position in the army was very honourable. He was intrusted with the principal standard of the legion, and possessed other prerogatives.

[3] *Publius Sextius Baculus* distinguished himself on various occasions by his intrepid valour.

[4] *Et rem esse in angusto vidit*, and he perceived that the affair was at a crisis.

[5] *Signa inferre et manipulos laxare jussit*, gave orders to advance the standards and to extend the companies.

XXVI.

[1] *Legiones*, referring to the *seventh* and *twelfth* legions.

quum alius alii subsidium ferrent,[2] neque timerent, ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audaciùs resistere ac fortiùs pugnare cœperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum, quæ in novissimo agmine præsidio impedimentis fuerant, prœlio nunciato, cursu incitato,[3] in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur. Et Titus Labienus, castris hostium potitus, et ex loco superiore, quæ res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui, quum ex equitum et calonum fugâ, quo in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.[4]

XXVII.

The battle is renewed, and the Nervii, notwithstanding their valour, are completely routed.

Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio facta est, ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent,[1] scutis innixi, prœlium redintegrarent; tum calones, perterritos hostes conspicati, etiam inermes armatis occurrerent; equites verò, ut turpitudinem fugæ virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnæ se legionariis militibus præferrent. At hostes, etiam in extremâ spe salutis, tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus

[2] *Quum alius alii subsidium ferrent*, when they were bringing assistance one to another. The word *alii* is the dative of *alius*, genitive *alius*.

[3] *Cursu incitato*, literally *their pace being quickened*. It may be translated by *quickening their speed*.

[4] *Nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt*. The order is, *fecerunt nihil reliqui sibi ad celeritatem*, they caused nothing left (*undone*) for themselves for speed; *that is to say*, they made all the haste in their power. *Reliqui* is the *gen.* of the *adj* *alius*.

XXVII.

[1] *Vulneribus confecti procubuissent*, had fallen down, *or* had sunk on the ground, exhausted with wounds. *Pro ubuisset* from *pro cumbo*.

pugnarent; his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros conjicerent, et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequidquam tantæ virtutis homines judicari deberet[2] ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

XXVIII.

The old men, women, and children send and ask pardon of Cæsar, who leaves them their lands and towns.

Hôc prœlio facto, et prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, majores natu, quos unà cum pueris mulieribusque in æstuaria[1] ac paludes collectos dixeramus,[2] hâc pugnâ nunciatâ, quum victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium, qui supererant, consensu, legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt, seque ei dediderunt, et in commemorandâ civitatis calamitate ex DC ad III (sexcentis ad tres) senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad D (sexaginta vix ad quingentos) qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Cæsar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus[3] misericordiâ videretur, diligentissmè conservavit, suisque finibus atque oppidis uti jussit,[4] et finitimis imperavit, ut ab injuriâ et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

[2] *Ut non nequidquam tantæ virtutis homines judicari deberet.* The order is, *ut non deberet judicari homines tantæ virtutis.* This is intended to show that such brave conduct was not a momentary impulse, but quite consistent with their known valour.

XXVIII.

[1] *Æstuaria*, the fens or low grounds in which the waters settle after heavy rains. The word *estuary*, meaning an arm of the sea, is from *æstuarium*. *Paludes* signifies *marshes*.

[2] *Dixeramus*, we had mentioned. See Chap. xvi.

[3] The verb *esse* is understood after *usus*. *Usus* (*esse*), to have used. *Usus* is not a substantive.

[4] *Suisque finibus atque oppidis uti jussit*, he ordered them to enjoy (to use) their territories and towns.

XXIX.

The Adŭătŭci, hearing of the defeat of the Nervii, return home, and shut themselves up in a strongly fortified place.

Adŭătŭci,[1] de quibus suprà scripsimus, quum omnibus copiis auxilio Nerviis venirent, hâc pugnâ nunciatâ, ex itinere domum reverterunt: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, sua omnia in unum oppidum, egregiè naturâ munitum, contulerunt. Quod quum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, unâ ex parte leniter acclivis aditus in latitudinem non ampliùs CC (ducentorum) pedum, relinquebatur; quem locum duplici altissimo muro munîerant: tum magni ponderis saxa et præacutas trabes in muro collocârant. Ipsi[2] erant ex Cimbris Tēutŏnisque prognati; qui, quum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, iis impedimentis, quæ secum agere ac portare non poterant, citra flumen Rhenum depositis, custodiæ ex suis ac præsidio sex milia hominum reliquerunt. Hi, post eorum obitum, multos annos a finitimis exagitati, quum aliàs bellum inferrent, aliàs illatum defenderent,[3] consensu eorum omnium pace factâ, hunc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt.

XXIX.

[1] *Adŭătŭci.* See note 3, chap. 16.

[2] *Ipsi* (Adŭătŭci), the *Aduatuci*, who sprang from the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*. The original seats of this German nation are thought to have been the modern *Jutland*. They (the Cimbri and Teutones) were defeated by *Marius* and *Catulus*. The *post eorum obitum*, lower down, refers to this circumstance.

[3] *Quum aliàs bellum inferrent, aliàs illatum defenderent.* The order and ellipses of this sentence may be thus given: *Quum* (hi) *aliàs inferrent bellum* (finitimis), *aliàs defenderent* (bellum) *illatum* (sibi a finitimis), when (*they*) at one time made war (*on their neighbours*), at another time resisted (*the wars*) made (*on them by their neighbours*).

XXX.

The Adŭătŭci make frequent sallies from the fortified town. Cæsar constructs a tower to attack the place.

Ac primo adventu exercitûs nostri, crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, parvulisque prœliis cum nostris contendebant: postea vallo pedum XII [1] (duodecim), in circuitu XV (quindecim) milium, crebrisque castellis circummuniti, oppido sese continebant. Ubi, vineis actis, aggere exstructo, turrim[2] procul constitui viderunt, primùm irridere ex muro, atque increpitare vocibus, quò tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? Quibusnam manibus, aut quibus viribus, præsertim homines tantulæ staturæ (nam plerùmque hominibus Gallis, præ magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est), tanti oneris turrim in muros[3] sese collocare confiderent?

XXXI.

The Adŭătŭci submit, and sue for peace. They beg of Cæsar not to deprive them of their arms.

Ubi verò moveri et appropinquare mœnibus viderunt, novâ atque inusitatâ specie commoti, legatos ad Cæsarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: "Non se existimare,[1] Romanos sine ope divinâ bellum gerere, qui tantæ altitudinis machinationes tantâ celeritate promovere possent: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, dixerunt. Unum

XXX.

[1] *Pedum duodecim* (in altitudinem), of twelve feet (*in height*).

[2] *Turrim*, a tower. There were two kinds of towers used in the Roman military works, the fixed towers and the moveable towers. The former were erected on the *agger* (see note 3, Chap. xii.), and the latter were pushed forward, or moved backward on wheels.

[3] *In muros. In* is put for *juxta*, near the walls.

XXXI.

[1] *Non se existimare.* In translating this passage, it will be better to place the *non* with *sine.*

petere ac deprecari; si fortè, pro suâ clementiâ ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset, Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes ferè finitimos esse inimicos, ac suæ virtuti invidere; a quibus se defendere, traditis armis, non possent. Sibi præstare,[2] si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a Populo Romano pati, quàm ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuêssent."—

XXXII.

Cæsar, in reply to the ambassadors, insists upon the arms being given up. The Adŭătŭci conceal a portion of their weapons.

Ad hæc Cæsar respondit: "Se magis consuetudine suâ, quàm merito eorum, civitatem conservaturum, si priùs, quàm aries murum attigisset, se dedidissent;[1] sed deditionis nullam esse conditionem, nisi armis traditis; se id, quod in Nerviis fecisset, facturum, finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dediticiis Populi Romani injuriam inferrent."—Re nunciatâ ad suos, quæ imperarentur, facere dixerunt.[2] Armorum magnâ multitudine de muro in fossam, quæ erat ante oppidum, jactâ, sic, ut propè summam muri aggerisque[3] altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent; et tamen circiter parte tertiâ, ut postea perspectum est, celatâ atque in oppido retentâ, portis patefactis, eo die pace sunt usi.

[2] *Sibi præstare*, that it was preferable for them.

XXXII.

[1] *Si priùs, quàm aries murum attigisset, se dedidissent*, if they should have surrendered before the *ram* should have touched the wall. The *aries*, or *battering ram*, was a long beam violently thrust forward and backward, till, by repeated blows, it had shaken and beaten down the wall with its iron head. The Romans generally spared those who surrendered before the walls were struck by this formidable machine of war.

[2] *Facere dixerunt*, for *facturos esse dixerunt*, they said that they would do.

[3] *Muri aggerisque*, of the wall (of the town) and the mound (raised by the Romans).

XXXIII.

After surrendering, the Aduătŭci make a treacherous attack during the night. They are defeated; many of them are cut to pieces, and the rest sold for slaves.

Sub vesperum Cæsar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire jussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus injuriam acciperent. Illi,[1] antè inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quòd, deditione factâ, nostros præsidia deducturos,[2] aut denique indiligentiùs servaturos, crediderant, partim cum his, quæ retinuerant et celaverant, armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quæ subitò, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertiâ vigiliâ,[3] quâ minimè arduus ad nostras munitiones adscensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentè ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut antè Cæsar imperârat, ignibus significatione factâ, ex proximis castellis eò concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter, ut a viris fortibus, in extremâ spe salutis, iniquo loco, contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela jacerent, pugnari debuit, quum in unâ virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum milibus IV (quatuor),[4] reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt. Postridie ejus diei, refractis portis, quum jam defenderet nemo, atque

XXXIII.

[1] *Illi.* This is the nominative case to the verb *fecerunt*, which is the last word in this sentence.

[2] *Præsidia deducturos*, would march off the guards. *Præsidia* generally means the guards above on the ramparts. The guards at the gates were called *custodes*.

[3] *Tertiâ vigiliâ*, during the third watch. The *vigilia* means a watching by night for the safety of a town or other place. The word *excubiæ* may be applied for either watching by day or night. The Romans divided the night watch into four parts, the Greeks into three; each watch with the former lasting four hours, and *three* with the Greeks. See Vigilia, in Vocabulary, Lib. I.

[4] *Occisis ad hominum milibus quatuor*, about four thousand having been killed. *Ad*, with the idea of approximation, *about* or *to the number of*, is used without an accusative, and therefore adverbially.

intromissis militibus nostris, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Cæsar vendidit.[5] Ab his, qui emerant, capitum numerus ad eum relatus est milium LIII (quinquaginta trium).

XXXIV.

Expedition of Publius Crassus into Armŏrĭca.

Crassus is sent against several of the maritime states, and subdues them.

Eodem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legione unâ miserat ad Vĕnĕtos,[1] Unĕllos, Osīsmĭos, Cūrĭōsŏlītas, Sēsūvĭos, Aūlĕrcos, Rhēdŏnes, quæ sunt maritimæ civitates Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est, omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas.

XXXV.

The Effect of Cæsar's Victories.

Embassies sent even from nations beyond the Rhine with offers of submission. Cæsar leaves for Italy. A thanksgiving of fifteen days.

His rebus gestis, omni Galliâ pacatâ, tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, utì ab his nationibus, quæ trans Rhenum incolerent, mitterentur legati

[5] *Sectionem universam vendidit*, he sold the whole lot. Cæsar sold them (*sub hastâ*, at an auction), after dividing the whole mass into divisions, which were called *sectiones*, from the verb *secare*, to cut—the purchaser was called *sector*.

XXXIV.

[1] *Vĕnĕtos.* The *Vĕnĕti* bordered on the Atlantic, and were famous for their skill in navigation. The *Unelli* inhabited the north-west of what is now called *Normandy*. The territory of the *Osismi* corresponds to a part of modern *Brittany*. The *Cūrĭōsŏlites* were an Armoric nation, north of the *Vĕnĕti*. The modern *St. Malo* forms a portion of this former people. The particular situation of the *Sēsūvii* is unknown. Four different nations were comprehended under the appellation *Aŭlĕrci*. The one here meant is now called *Jableins*. The *Rhēdŏnes* inhabited the country now called *Rennes*. The *Oceanus*, mentioned after, means the *Atlantic*.

ad Cæsarem, quæ se obsides daturas, imperata facturas pollicerentur; quas legationes Cæsar, quòd in Italiam Illўrĭcumque[1] properabat, initâ proximâ æstate ad se reverti jussit. Ipse in Cārnūtes, Andes, Tŭrŏnesque,[2] quæ civitates propinquæ his locis erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hiberna deductis, in Italiam profectus est; ob easque res, ex literis Cæsaris, dies XV (quindecim) supplicatio[3] decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.

XXXV.

[1] *Illyricum.* The *Illyrians* were a tribe bordering on the Adriatic opposite to Italy. Cæsar's authority extended over this country.

[2] The *Cārnūtes* were regarded as a kind of centre for Gaul, and their territory was the principal seat of the Druids. Their territories now form the departments of *Eure-et-Loire* and *Loiret.* The *Andes* inhabited what is now known as the department of *Mayenne*, and the *Tŭrŏnes* lay along the banks of the *Liger* or *Loire.* Their capital was *Cæsărŏdūnum*, afterwards called *Turones*, now *Tours.*

[3] *Supplicatio*, a thanksgiving. The Senate decreed that a solemn thanksgiving should be made in all the temples for any great victory. The ordinary duration of this religious fête was *three days.*

END OF BOOK SECOND.

LIBER TERTIUS.

C. JULII CÆSARIS COMMENTARII
DE
BELLO GALLICO.
B.C. 56.

WAR WITH THE ALPINE TRIBES.

I.

Galba, Cæsar's lieutenant, sent by Cæsar against the Nāntŭātes and other Alpine tribes, fixes his winter quarters among them.

QUUM in Italiam proficisceretur Cæsar, Sērvĭum Galbam cum legione duodecimâ et parte equitatûs in Nāntŭātes, Vĕrāgros, Sēdūnosque[1] misit, qui ab finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, quòd iter per Alpes, quo,[2] magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis,[3] mercatores ire consuêrant, patefieri volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitraretur, utì in eis locis legionem hiemandi

I.

[1] *Nāntŭātes, Vĕrāgros, Sēdūnosque.* The *Nantuates*, a people who lived south of Lemannus, or *lake of Geneva*, now called *Chablais*. The *Vĕrāgri* lived above the *Nantuates* in the middle of the *Pennine Valley*, which they inhabited with the *Seduni*.

[2] *Quo* (itinere), by which (*journey*).

[3] *Magnis portoriis*, with (*paying*) heavy tolls. The word *portorium*, which originally meant the import duties levied in a harbour, may be derived from either *porto*, or *in portu*. The meaning of this word, *portorium*, was afterwards extended, and denoted the tax paid for the liberty of carrying goods through a particular country.

causâ collocaret. Galba, secundis aliquot prœliis factis, castellisque compluribus eorum expugnatis, missis ad eum undique legatis, obsidibusque datis, et pace factâ, constituit cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, et ipse cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hiemare; qui vicus, positus in valle, non magnâ adjectâ planitie, altissimis montibus undique continetur. Quum hic[4] in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram partem ejus vici Gallis concessit, alteram, vacuam ab illis relictam, cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit. Eum locum[5] vallo fossâque munivit.

II.

The Gauls, enraged at seeing the Romans in their territories, revolt against Cæsar.

Quum dies hibernorum complures transîssent,[1] frumentumque eò comportari jussisset, subitò per exploratores certior factus est, ex eâ parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse, montesque, qui impenderent, a maximâ multitudine Sēdūnōrum et Vĕrāgrōrum teneri. Id aliquot de causis[2] acciderat, ut subitò Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendæ consilium caperent: primùm, quòd legionem, neque eam plenissimam,[3] detractis cohortibus duabus

[4] *Quum hic.* The word *vicus* is understood.

[5] *Eum locum*, that place, meaning the last mentioned part of the village, and in which the cohorts were to have their winter quarters.

II.

[1] *Quum dies hibernorum complures transissent*, when a great many days of (*the time for remaining in*) winter quarters had elapsed. The words in brackets are implied in *hibernorum*. The neuter plural *hiberna*, agreeing with *castra* understood, usually means the *winter quarters* themselves; but here it is put for the time of remaining in them.

[2] *Aliquot de causis*, for many causes, *or* on several accounts. *Id* refers to the words, *ut caperent*, which follow, and is translated by *it*.

[3] *Neque eam plenissimam* (legionem), and that (*legion*) not very full; that is, not consisting of the usual number of men.

et compluribus singillatim, qui, commeatûs petendi causâ, missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciebant; tum etiam, quòd propter iniquitatem loci, quum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent et tela conjicerent, ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri, existimabant.[4] Accedebat, quòd suos ab se liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant: et Romanos non solùm itinerum causâ, sed etiam perpetuæ possessionis, culmina Alpium occupare conari, et ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere, sibi persuasum habebant.[5]

III.

Galba holds a council of war. It is determined to defend the position of the army as effectively as possible.

His nunciis acceptis, Galba,[1] quum neque opus hibernorum,[2] munitionesque plenè essent perfectæ, neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satìs esset provisum,[3] quòd, deditione factâ, obsidibusque acceptis, nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere cœpit. Quo in consilio, quum tantum repentini periculi præter opinionem accidisset, ac jam omnia ferè superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, neque subsidio veniri,[4] neque commeatus supportari,

[4] *Ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri, existimabant*, they deemed that their first charge even could not be withstood.

[5] *Sibi persuasum habebant*, they had (it) fixed in their minds; *literally*, they had it persuaded into themselves.

III.

[1] *Galba*, one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul. He was afterwards one of the conspirators against Cæsar. The word *Galba* in this sentence is nominative to the verb *cœpit* at the end of the sentence.

[2] *Opus hibernorum*, the work of winter quarters. The word *opus* here, does not refer to the labour of fortifying winter quarters; but to the erecting of suitable buildings for the soldiers.

[3] *Neque de frumento—provisum*, nor was there a sufficient provision made; literally, *esset provisum*, had been provided. This kind of phrase frequently occurs.

[4] *Neque subsidio veniri* (posset),

interclusis itineribus, possent, propè jam desperatâ salute, nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis, eruptione factâ, iisdem itineribus quibus eò pervenissent, ad salutem contenderent. Majori tamen parti placuit, hôc reservato ad extremum consilio,[5] interim rei eventum experiri, et castra defendere.

IV.

The Romans are attacked in their quarters. A furious contest takes place, and Galba's troops become weakened.

Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus, quas constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus, signo dato, decurrere, lapides gæsaque[1] in vallum conjicere. Nostri primò, integris viribus fortiter repugnare,[2] neque ullum frustrà telum ex loco superiore[3] mittere: ut quæque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eò occurrere et auxilium ferre: sed hôc superari, quòd diuturnitate pugnæ hostes defessi prœlio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant; quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat; ac non modò[4] defesso ex pugnâ excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem ejus loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi, ac sui recipiendi,[5] facultas dabatur.

literally, neither (*could it*) be come (*unto them*) for aid; *that is*, neither could assistance come to them.

[5] *Hôc reservato ad extremum consilio*, this plan being reserved to the last; *that is*, the plan of leaving their baggage behind, and breaking their way through the enemy and going to a place of safety.

IV.

[1] *Gæsa*, javelins. The *gæsum* was a heavy javelin made of iron. It is said that the Gallic tribe between the Rhone and the Alps called the *Gisates* derived their name from having used this weapon. Virgil mentions it, and calls them the Alpine javelins:

"duo quisque Alpina coruscat
Gæsaque manu."

[2] *Decurrere, conjicere*, and *repugnare*. These verbs are governed by *incipiebant* understood.

[3] *Ex loco superiore*, from the higher ground (the rampart).

[4] *Non modò* (non) *facultas*, not only (*no*) opportunity.

[5] *Ac sui recipiendi*, of getting himself away.

V.

Galba, on the point of being routed, determines on a sally.

Quum jam ampliùs horis sex continenter pugnaretur, ac non solùm vires, sed etiam tela, nostris deficerent, atque hostes acriùs instarent, languidioribusque nostris, vallum scindere et fossas complere cœpissent, resque esset jam ad extremum perducta casum, Publius Sextius Baculus,[1] primi pili centurio, quem Nervico prœlio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item Caius Vŏlūsēnus,[2] tribunus militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad Galbam accurrunt, atque unam esse spem[3] salutis docent, si, eruptione factâ, extremum auxilium experirentur. Itaque, convocatis centurionibus, celeriter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent prœlium, ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent[4] seque ex labore reficerent; pòst, dato signo, e castris erumperent, atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponerent.

VI.

Galba defeats the enemy, and leads his army into the Province for winter quarters.

Quod jussi sunt, faciunt; ac subitò omnibus portis eruptione factâ, neque cognoscendi[1] quid fieret, neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita, commutatâ fortunâ, eos, qui in spem potiundorum

V.

[1] *Publius Sextius Baculus.* See note 3, Book II., ch. 25.

[2] Vŏlūsēnus, a Roman officer sent by Cæsar to reconnoitre the coasts of Britain. This nominative, and *Baculus* above, are the subjects to the verb *accurrunt*.

[3] *Unam esse spem*, that there is one (only) hope, namely, to make a sally, which was the only chance of saving themselves.

[4] *Tela missa exciperent*, take up the weapons thrown by the enemy.

VI.

[1] *Cognoscendi*, of knowing. The phrase *quid fieret* is the object of *cognoscendi*. Although the plurals *sui* and *vestri* may be joined with the participle in the singular, yet it is better to consider *sui* here as a genitive; "*concentrating* of *themselves*," rather than "*concentrating themselves.*"

castrorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt, et ex hominum milibus amplius XXX (triginta), quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertiâ parte interfectâ,[2] reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt, ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic omnibus hostium copiis fusis, armisque exutis,[3] se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo prœlio facto, quòd sæpius fortunam tentare Galba nolebat, atque alio sese in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisse rebus viderat,[4] maximè frumenti commeatûsque inopiâ permotus, postero die, omnibus ejus vici ædificiis incensis, in Provinciam reverti contendit; ac, nullo hoste prohibente, aut iter demorante, incolumem legionem in Nantuates, inde in Allobrogas, perduxit, ibique hiemavit.

WAR WITH THE VĔNĔTI.

VII.

Whilst Cæsar is absent in Illyria, a fresh revolt breaks out in the maritime states of Gaul.

His rebus gestis, quum omnibus de causis Cæsar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque ita, initâ hieme, in Illyricum profectus esset, quòd eas quòque nationes adire, et regiones, cognoscere, volebat, subitum bellum in Galliâ coortum est. Ejus belli hæc fuit causa. Publius Crassus[1] adolescens cum le-

[2] *Plus tertiâ parte interfectâ*, more than a third part being killed. After *plus*, *minus*, *amplius*, the *quam* is not expressed. This *third part*, by some, was considered to be 30,000; by others, 10,000.

[3] *Armisque exutis*, their arms being taken from them.

[4] *Aliis occurrisse rebus viderat*, saw that he had chanced upon other occupations. *Aliis rebus* in the dative, governed by *ob* in composition.

VII.

[1] *P. Crassus.* This lieutenant of Cæsar reduced the Veneti and other states under the Roman sway. He is spoken of in Book II., ch. 34, and again in ch. 20 of this Book.

gione septimâ proximus mare Oceanum[2] in Andibus hiemârat. Is, quòd in his locis inopia frumenti erat, præfectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates, frumenti commeatûsque petendi causâ, dimisit; quo in numero erat Titus Terrasidius, missus in Unellos, Marcus Trebius Gallus in Curiosolitas, Quintus Velanius cum Tito Silio in Venetos.

VIII.

The Vĕnĕti head the revolt, and the other states bordering upon the ocean form a league, and demand their hostages to be returned.

Hujus civitatis est longè amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ maritimæ regionum earum, quòd et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuêrunt, et scientiâ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, et in magno impetu maris atque aperto,[1] paucis portibus interjectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes ferè, qui eo mari uti consuêrunt, habent vectigales. Ab iis fit initium retinendi Sĭlĭi atque Vĕlānĭi,[2] quòd per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos, existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti, (ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia), eâdem de causâ Trĕbĭum Tĕrrasĭdĭumque retinent; et celeriter missis legatis, per

[2] *Proximus* (ad) *mare Oceanum*, the Atlantic. Had the word *mare* been by itself, it might lead the reader to suppose that the Mediterranean was meant. The word *ad* is understood after *proximus* here.

VIII.

[1] *In magno impetu maris atque aperto, paucis portibus interjectis*, in the great violence and open swell of the (Atlantic) ocean, few harbours intervening.

[2] *Ab iis fit initium retinendi Sĭlĭi atque Vĕlānĭi.* We have the idea better expressed by supposing the words to be *retinendo Silium.* The literal translation is, *a beginning of retaining Silius and Velanius is made by these.* Silius and Velanius were officers sent by Crassus among the Veneti for the purpose of procuring corn, and were detained by them.

suos principes inter se conjurant, nihil, nisi communi consilio acturos, eundemque omnis fortunæ exitum esse laturos:[3] reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in eâ libertate, quam a majoribus acceperant, permanere, quàm Romanorum servitutem perferre mallent. Omni orâ maritimâ celeriter ad suam sententiam perductâ, communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt: —"si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat."—

IX.

Preparations for war on the part of Cæsar.

Quibus de rebus Cæsar ab Crasso certior factus, quòd ipse aberat longiùs, naves interim longas[1] ædificari in flumine Lĭgĕri,[2] quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex provinciâ institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet. His rebus celeriter administratis, ipse, quum primùm per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti, reliquæque item civitates, cognito Cæsaris adventu, simul quòd, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelligebant,[3] legatos (quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset) retentos a se, et in vincula conjectos, pro magnitudine periculi, bellum parare[4] et maximè ea quæ ad usum navium pertinent providere, insti-

[3] *Eundemque omnis fortunæ exitum esse laturos.* The order is, *omnis laturos esse eundem exitum fortunæ*, that all will bear the same issue of fortune. *Omnis* is put for *omnes*, and does not agree with *fortunæ*.

IX.

[1] *Naves longas*, ships of war, literally *long ships*, and so called because they were of a longer shape than ships of burden called *naves onerariæ*, or sometimes *corbitæ*, from the circumstance of having a basket, as their sign, suspended from the mast-head.

[2] *Ligĕri*, the Loire. This is the ablative of *Ligĕris* or *Liger*.

[3] *Quòd quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelligebant*, because they were sensible how great a crime they were guilty of; *or, literally*, because they understood how great a crime they *had suffered to come* (admissisent) *upon themselves*.

[4] *Parare instituunt* (Veneti), they (*Veneti*) begin to prepare.

tuunt; hoc majore spe,[5] quòd multùm naturâ loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera concisa æstuariis,[6] navigationem impeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant; neque nostros exercitus propter frumenti inopiam, diutiùs apud se morari posse confidebant; ac jam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent,[7] tamen se plurimùm navibus posse; Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium, neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portus insulasque novisse; ac longè aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari, atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, perspiciebant. His initis consiliis, oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Cæsarem primùm bellum gesturum constabat, quàm plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osīsmĭos,[8] Lēxŏvĭos, Nānnētes, Ambĭlĭātos, Mŏrĭnos, Dĭāblĭntes, Mĕnăpĭos adsciscunt; auxilia ex Brĭtānniâ, quæ contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

X.

The several motives which induce Cæsar to punish the revolt.

Erant hæ difficultates belli gerendi, quas suprà ostendimus; sed multa Cæsarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant; injuriæ retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio[1] datis obsidibus,

[5] *Majore spe hoc*, with greater hope on this account (*hoc*).

[6] *Pedestria esse itinera concisa æstuariis*, that the land roads were interrupted by estuaries.

[7] *Ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent*, although all things should happen contrary to expectation. The conjunction *ut* is put for *quamvis*.

[8] The *Osismii* inhabited that part which is now called *Finisterre*. This people, with those mentioned in the same chapter, must have been included in the province of *Bretagne*.

X.

[1] *Rebellio* and *defectio*. The former means *rebellion*, or rather a *renewal of hostilities*; but *defectio* means a revolt or refusal of obedi-

tot civitatum conjuratio, in primis, ne, hâc parte neglectâ, reliquæ nationes idem sibi licere arbitrarentur. Itaque quum intelligeret omnes ferè Gallos novis rebus studere, et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines naturâ libertati studere[2] et conditionem servitutis odisse, priùs quàm plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latiùs distribuendum exercitum putavit.

XI.

Cæsar sends his lieutenants with troops into convenient parts of Gaul to stop the increase of conspiracies.

Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treviros, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat,[1] atque in officio contineat, Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. Publium Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis XII (duodecim)[2] et magno numero equitatûs in Aquitaniam proficisci jubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam[3] mittantur, ac tantæ nationes conjungantur. Quintum Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Unellos, Curiosolitas, Lexoviosque, mittit, qui eam manum distinendam curet. Decimum Brutum[4] adolescentem, classi Galli-

ence to authority. A *defectio* may take place without a *rebellio*, but a *rebellio* cannot exist without a *defectio*.

[2] *Libertati studere*, were eager for liberty. The verb *studere* governs the dative, as we see in the same chapter, *novis rebus studere*, are fond of novelties.

XI.

[1] *Huic mandat*, (ut) *adeat*. He gives commission to him (*that*) he should go. *Ut* is thus often understood.

[2] *Cum cohortibus legionariis* XII., with twelve legionary cohorts. As a complete legion consisted of *ten* cohorts, Cæsar sends two cohorts more with Crassus.

[3] *Galliam*, Gaul, properly so called; or Celtic Gaul.

[4] *D. Brutus*, Decimus Brutus, a young officer whom Cæsar calls *Brutus adolescens*. He is not to be confounded with *Marcus Brutus*, the esteemed friend of Cæsar, and one of the conspirators.

cisque navibus, quas ex Pictŏnibus et Sāntŏnis[5] reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire jusserat, præficit, et quum primùm possit in Venetos proficisci jubet. Ipse eò pedestribus copiis contendit.

XII.

The situation of the towns of the Veneti, and the difficulties of besieging them.

Erant ejusmodi ferè situs oppidorum, ut, posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se æstus incitavisset[1] (quod bis accidit semper horarum XXIV (viginti quatuor) spatio,[2]) neque navibus, quòd, rursus minuente æstu,[3] naves in vadis afflictarentur. Ita utrâque re[4] oppidorum oppugnatio impediebatur; ac, si quando, magnitudine operis fortè superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus,[5] atque his fermè oppidi mœnibus adæquatis, suis fortunis desperare cœperant, magno numero navium appulso, cujus rei summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant omnia, seque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant. Hæc eo faciliùs magnam partem æstatis faciebant, quòd nostræ naves

[5] *Pictŏnibus et Sāntŏnis.* The Pictŏnes and Sāntŏnes were people of *Gallia Celtica.*

XII.

[1] *Quum ex alto se æstus incitavisset*, when the tide excited *or* worked itself forward from the main ocean (*alto*).

[2] *Quod bis accidit semper horarum* XXIV. *spatio*, which happened always twice in the space of 24 hours. The period of every tide is, on an average, 12 hours 30 minutes. Cæsar uses round numbers in saying twice in 24 hours.

[3] *Rursus minuente* (se) *æstu*, the tide again diminishing (*itself*), or when the tide sank. *In vadis* implies that the ships not only struck upon the shoals, but remained there. *In vada* would refer only to their striking.

[4] *Utrâque re*, in either case, that is, *fluxu* et *refluxu*, whether the tide were high or low.

[5] *Extruso mari aggere ac molibus*, the sea being shut out by a bank and by mounds.

tempestatibus detinebantur; summaque erat, vasto atque aperto mari, magnis æstibus, raris ac propè nullis portibus, difficultas navigandi.

XIII.

Description of the ships, and the superiority of the enemy's fleet over that of the Romans.

Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant.[1] Carinæ aliquanto planiores[2] quàm nostrarum navium, quò faciliùs vada ac decessum æstûs excipere possent; proræ admodum erectæ, atque item puppes, ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ; naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam; transtra pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine;[3] ancoræ, pro funibus, ferreis catenis revinctæ; pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ,[4] sive propter lini inopiam atque ejus usûs inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quòd tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri, ac tanta onera navium regi velis non satis commodè, arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostræ classi ejusmodi congressus[5] erat, ut

XIII.

[1] *Armatæque erant*, were fitted out. The word *armatus*, derived from *arma* (gen. *-orum*), may be applied to instruments of all kinds, and when applied to a vessel may refer to the rigging and general equipment. The Greek word ὅπλα is used in the same way.

[2] *Carinæ aliquanto planiores*, their keels were, in some respects, *or* somewhat, flatter.

[3] *Transtra pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine.* The order is, *transtra confixa trabibus pedalibus in latitudinem clavis ferreis, crassitudine digiti pollicis*, the planks fixed to beams, a foot in breadth, with iron nails of the thickness of a thumb.

[4] *Alutæque tenuiter confectæ*, and tanned leather finely worked. *Pelles* means raw skins, and *aluta* tanned, from *alumen*, alum, which was used in the dressing of the leather.

[5] *Congressus* is here a substantive, and means *a meeting*.

unâ celeritate et pulsu remorum præstaret, reliqua, pro loci naturâ, pro vi tempestatum, illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora: neque enim his nostræ rostro nocere poterant (tanta in eis erat firmitudo); neque propter altitudinem facilè telum adjiciebatur; et eâdem de causâ minùs commodè copulis continebantur. Accedebat, ut, quum sævire ventus cœpisset et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent faciliùs, et in vadis consisterent tutiùs, et ab æstu derelictæ, nihil saxa et cautes timerent; quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi.

XIV.

Preparations for a naval engagement. The Romans gain no advantage. They cut the rigging of the enemy's ships with scythes.

Compluribus expugnatis oppidis, Cæsar, ubi intellexit, frustra tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium fugam, captis oppidis, reprimi, neque his noceri posse,[1] statuit exspectandam classem. Quæ ubi convenit ac primùm ab hostibus visa est: circiter CCXX (ducentæ viginti) naves eorum paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatissimæ, profectæ ex portu, nostris adversæ constiterunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi præerat, vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulæ naves erant attributæ, constabat,[2] quid agerent, aut quam rationem pugnæ insisterent. Rostro enim noceri non posse cognoverant; turribus autem excitatis, tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis commodè tela adjici possent, et missa ab Gallis

XIV.

[1] *Neque his noceri posse*, nor could *damage be done* (nocerî) to them. *Nocerî* is used impersonally in this sentence.

[2] *Neque—constabat*, nor was it clear.

graviùs acciderent. Una erat magno usui res præparata a nostris, falces præacutæ, insertæ affixæque longuriis, non absimili formâ muralium falcium.[3] His quum funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato prærumpebantur. Quibus abscissis, antennæ necessariò concidebant, ut, quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis, omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute; quâ nostri milites facilè superabant, atque eo magis, quòd in conspectu Cæsaris atque omnis exercitûs res gerebatur, ut nullum paulò fortius factum latere posset;[4] omnes enim colles, ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

XV.

The enemy's fleet are completely defeated.

Dejectis, ut diximus, antennis, quum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant,[1] milites summâ vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis compluribus navibus, quum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium, fugâ salutem petere contenderunt; ac, jam conversis in eam partem navibus, quò ventus ferebat, tanta subitò malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit,[2] ut se ex

[3] *Affixæque longuriis, non absimili formâ muralium falcium*, fixed to poles (the *falces*, hooks) not of a dissimilar form (*from that*) of mural billhooks. The purpose of these was to pick the stones out of the enemy's walls in sieges.

[4] *Ut nullum paulò fortius factum latere posset*, that no achievement, ever so little braver than another, could pass unobserved; *literally*, that no deed at all braver could be hidden.

XV.

[1] *Quum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant*, when two or three (*of our*) ships surrounded each (*of their ships*). The *ac* implies that *two* ships stood near some, and *three* surrounded others.

[2] *Tanta subitò malacia exstitit*, so

loco movere non possent. Quæ quĭdem res ad negotium conficiendum maximè fuit opportuna; nam singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucæ ex omni numero, noctis interventu, ad terram pervenerint, quum ab horâ ferè IV[3] (quartâ) usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

XVI.

The Veneti submit, and are treated with great rigour. Cæsar puts the senators to death, and sells the people as slaves.

Quo prœlio bellum Venetorum totiusque oræ maritimæ confectum est. Nam, quum omnis juvĕntus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eò convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat in unum locum coëgerant; quibus amissis, reliqui neque quò se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Cæsari dediderunt. In quos eò gravĭùs Cæsar vindicandum statuit,[1] quò diligentiùs in reliquum tempus a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur. Itaque, omni senatu necato, reliquos sub coronâ vendidit.[2]

WAR WITH THE UNĔLLI.

XVII.

Q. Titūrĭus Săbīnus is sent by Cæsar during the progress of the war with the Veneti into the territories of the Unelli. They surround his camp.

Dum hæc in Venetis geruntur, Quintus Titūrĭus

great a calm suddenly ensued. The word *malacia* is from the Greek μαλακεία.

[3] *Horâ quartâ*, the fourth hour, about 10 o'clock in the morning.

XVI.

[1] *In quos eò gravĭùs Cæsar vindicandum statuit*, Cæsar resolved to wreak his vengeance the more severely (*eò gravĭùs*).

[2] *Reliquos sub coronâ vendidĭt*, he sold the rest as slaves. Prisoners wore a kind of garland round their heads when exposed to sale. Some commentators say that *sub coronâ* means that those for sale were arranged in a *circle*, and others, that a *file* of soldiers was placed round them.

Sabīnus cum iis copiis quas a Cæsare acceperat,[1] in fines Unellorum pervenit. His præerat Viridōvix, ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum, quæ defecerant, ex quibus exercitum magnasque copias coëgerat. Atque his paucis diebus Aulērci Ebūrŏvīces, Lēxŏvĭique, senatu suo interfecto, quòd auctores[2] belli esse nolebant, portas clauserunt, seque cum Viridŏvīce conjunxerunt; magnaque præterea multitudo undique ex Galliâ perditorum hominum latronumque convenerant, quos spes prædandi studiumque bellandi, ab agriculturâ et quotidiano labore revocabat. Sabīnus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, quum Viridōvix contra eum duûm[3] milium spatio consedisset, quotidieque productis copiis, pugnandi potestatem faceret; ut jam non solùm hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus non nihil carperetur:[4] tantamque opinionem timoris præbuit, ut jam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. Id eâ de causâ faciebat, quòd eum tantâ multitudine hostium, præsertim eo absente,[5] qui summam imperii teneret, nisi æquo loco, aut opportunitate aliquâ datâ, legato dimicandum non existimabat.

XVIII.

The Unelli, deceived by a stratagem of Sabinus, make an attack.

Hâc confirmatâ opinione timoris, idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex his quos

XVIII.

[1] This is referred to in Chap. 2.

[2] *Auctores*, the promoters. This word is often applied to one who gives the sanction of his authority to anything.

[3] *Duûm*, for duorum.

[4] *Non nihil carperetur*, was not a little taunted or found fault with. The student will see the force of the two negatives.

[5] *Eo absente* (Cæsare) *qui teneret summam imperii*, in the absence of him (*Cæsar*) who held the chief command.

auxilii causâ secum habebat. Huic magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, utì ad hostes transeat; et, quid fieri velit, edocet. Qui, ubi pro perfugâ[1] ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit: "quibus angustiis ipse Cæsar a Venetis prematur,"—docet: "neque longiùs abesse, quin proximâ nocte Sabinus[2] clàm ex castris exercitum educat, et ad Cæsarem auxilii ferendi causâ proficiscatur."—Quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes, occasionem negotii benè gerendi amittendam non esse, ad castra iri oportere.[3] Multæ res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio,[4] perfugæ confirmatio, inopia cibariorum,[5] (cui rei parùm diligenter ab iis erat provisum), spes Venetici belli, et quòd ferè libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. His rebus adducti, non priùs Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quàm ab his sit concessum, arma utì capiant et ad castra contendant. Quâ re concessâ, læti, ut exploratâ victoriâ,[6] sarmentis virgultisque collectis quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

XIX.

The Unelli are defeated with great slaughter, and submit to the Romans.

Locus erat castrorum editus, et paulatim ab imo

XVIII.

[1] *Pro perfugâ*, as a deserter.

[2] *Neque longiùs abesse, quin proximâ nocte educat Sabinus*, literally, that it was not farther off, but that on the very next night Sabinus would lead out, &c.

[3] *Iri opertere*, that it is necessary for a march to be made. *Iri* is taken impersonally.

[4] *Superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio*, the hesitation of Sabinus during the preceding days.

[5] *Inopia cibariorum*, the want of victuals. This is the second time we find the Gauls careless in this respect. Cæsar always acts *provisâ re frumentariâ*, with sufficient food, &c.

[6] *Ut exploratâ victoriâ*, as if victory were sure. Some editions have, *velut exploratâ victoriâ*.

acclivis, circiter passus mille. Huc magno cursu[1] contenderunt, ut quàm minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique[2] pervenerunt. Sabinus, suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat. Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quæ ferebant, onera, subitò duabus portis eruptionem fieri jubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientiâ ac defatigatione, virtute militum, superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent, ac statim terga verterent. Quos impeditos integris viribus[3] milites nostri consecuti, magnum numerum eorum occiderunt; reliquos equites consectati, paucos, qui ex fugâ evaserant, reliquerunt.[4] Sic, uno tempore, et de navali pugnâ Sabinus,[5] et de Sabini victoriâ Cæsar certior factus, civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dediderunt. Nam, ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minimè resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est.

EXPEDITION OF CRASSUS INTO AQUITANIA.

XX.

Crassus enters Aquitania; he is attacked in his march by the Sŏtĭātes.

Eodem ferè tempore P. Crassus, quum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, (quæ pars, ut antè dictum est, et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum, ex tertiâ parte[1] Galliæ est æstimanda,) et quum intelligeret in

XIX.

[1] *Magno cursu*, with great speed.
[2] *Exanimati* (cursu), out of breath.
[3] *Integris viribus*, with full strength.
[4] *Reliquos equites consectati, paucos, qui ex fugâ evaserant, reliquerunt.* The order is, *equites consectati sunt reliquos, reliquerunt paucos, qui evaserant ex fugâ.* The cavalry having pursued the others, left a few (*alive*) who had escaped from the flight.
[5] *Sabinus* (certior factus est) *de navali pugnâ*, Sabinus (was informed) of the naval battle.

XX.

[1] *Quæ pars . . . ex tertiâ parte*,

his locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi paucis antè annis Lūcĭus Vălĕrĭus Præconīnus legatus, exercitu pulso, interfectus esset, atque unde Lucius Mānīlĭus, proconsul, impedimentis amissis, profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat. Itaque, re frumentariâ provisâ, auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multis præterea viris fortĭbus Tŏlōsâ, Cārcāsōne, et Nārbōne, quæ sunt civitates Galliæ provinciæ, finitimæ his regionibus, nominatim evocatis, in Sŏtĭātĭum fines[2] exercitum introduxit. Cujus adventu cognito, Sotiātes, magnis copiis coactis, equitatuque, quo plurimùm valebant,[3] in itinere agmen nostrum adorti, primùm equestre prœlium commiserunt; deinde, equitatu suo pulso, atque insequentibus nostris, subitò pedestres copias, quas in convalle ex insidiis collocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi, nostros disjectos adorti, prœlium renovârunt.

XXI.

The Sŏtĭates are defeated by Crassus. He besieges their city, and reduces them to subjection.

Pugnatum est diù atque acriter, quum Sotiates, superioribus victoriis freti, in suâ virtute totius Aquitaniæ salutem positam putarent; nostri autem, quid sine imperatore et sine reliquis legionibus, adolescentulo duce, efficere possent,[1] perspici cuperent. Tandem, confecti vulneribus, hostes terga vertêre. Quorum

as a third part. The *ex* may be considered as equivalent to *pro*.

[2] *Sŏtĭātĭum fines*, the territories of the Sotiates, a people of Aquitania, bounded by the Garumna (*Garonne*), the *Pyrenees*, and the Bay of Biscay. Adcāntĭānnus, mentioned in Chapter 22, was their chief man for many years.

[3] *Quo* (equitatu) *plurimùm valebant*, in which (*cavalry*) they were very strong.

XXI.

[1] *Quid . . . efficere possent*, what they could do. The student should mark the difference between *imperator* (commander-in-chief) and *dux* (a leader).

magno numero interfecto, Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sotiatium oppugnare cœpit. Quibus fortiter resistentibus, vineas[2] turresque egit. Illi, aliàs eruptione tentatâ, aliàs cuniculis[3] ad aggerem vineasque actis, (cujus rei sunt longè peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quòd multis locis apud eos ærariæ secturæ sunt), ubi diligentiâ nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse[4] intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt, seque in deditionem ut recipiat, petunt. Quâ re impetratâ, arma tradere jussi, faciunt.

XXII.

An account of the Soldŭrii, who, with Adcāntŭānnus, make an unsuccessful attack on the Roman lines.

Atque in eâ re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, aliâ ex parte oppidi Adcāntŭānnus,[1] qui summam imperii tenebat, cum DC (sexcentis) devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant,[2] (quorum hæc est conditio, ut omnibus in vitâ commodis unà cum his fruantur, quorum se amicitiæ dediderint; si quid iis per vim accidat, aut eundem casum unà ferant, aut sibi mortem consciscant: neque adhuc hominum memoriâ repertus est quisquam, qui, eo interfecto cujus se amicitiæ devovisset, mortem recusaret); cum iis Adcantuannus, eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab eâ parte

[2] *Vineas*, sheds *or* mantelets, sometimes called *pent-houses*. See note 1, chap. 12, Book II.

[3] *Cuniculis actis*, mines having been advanced. The word *cuniculus* means also a *rabbit*, and a *rabbit-burrow*, and the resemblance of making the mine to the burrowing of the rabbit led to the word being used in this sense.

[4] *Nihil profici posse*, that no (*good*) could be effected.

XXII.

[1] *Adcāntŭānnus*, chieftain of the Sotiātes. See note 2, in last chapter.

[2] *Cum DC devotis, quos Soldurios appellant*, with 600 (*men who were*) devoted (*to him*), and whom they call Soldurii. The *Soldurii* were free men who dedicated themselves to their liege lords, by obedience and military service. Some

munitionis sublato, quum ad arma milites concurrissent, vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum; tamen, utì eâdem deditionis conditione uteretur, a Crasso impetravit.

XXIII.

The rest of Aquitania enter into league against Crassus, who, threatened by superior forces, resolves on an immediate attack.

Armis obsidibusque acceptis, Crassus in fines Vŏcātium et Tărŭsātium[1] profectus est. Tum verò barbari commoti, quòd oppidum et naturâ loci et manu[2] munitum, paucis diebus, quibus eò ventum erat,[3] expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoque versus dimittere, conjurare,[4] obsides inter se dare, copias parare cœperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quæ sunt citerioris Hispaniæ, finitimæ Aquitaniæ: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. Quorum adventu magnâ cum auctoritate et magnâ cum hominum multitudine, bellum gerere conantur. Duces verò ii deliguntur, qui unà cum Quinto Sertorio omnes annos fuerant,[5] summamque scientiam rei militaris

derive the word from the pay received, *à solidis*, or *à solido*, with which the French word *soldat* is evidently connected.

XXIII.

[1] *Vŏcātium et Tărŭsātium*, of the Vocates and Tarusates. The *Vocates* were a people of Aquitania, whose particular situation is not clearly known. The *Tarusates* were north of the Aquitani. The word *barbari*, in the third line of this chapter, refers to these two peoples.

[2] *Naturâ loci et manu*, by natural position and by art; *literally*, by the nature of the place and by the hand.

[3] *Paucis diebus, quibus eò ventum erat*, within a few days after they (*the Romans*) had come there. The *quibus* agrees with *diebus* understood, equivalent to *postquam*. The words *à Romanis* are to be supplied after the impersonal verb *ventum erat*.

[4] *Conjurare*, to conspire together. The verb *conjuro* means *to swear together*, and here, the word implies to swear union among themselves.

[5] *Qui unà cum Quinto Sertorio omnes annos fuerant*, who had been together with Sertorius all the years (in Spain). *Sertorius* was a famous commander. *Omnes annos*, duration of time, in the accusative.

habere existimabantur. Hi, consuetudine populi Romani, loca capere,[6] castra munire, commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facilè diduci, hostem et vagari et vias obsidere[7] et castris satis præsidii relinquere; ob eam causam minùs commodè frumentum commeatumque sibi supportari; in dies hostium numerum augeri; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugnâ decertaret. Hâc re ad concilium delatâ, ubi omnes idem sentire intellexit, posterum diem pugnæ constituit.

XXIV.

The Romans offer battle, which is declined. Crassus marches towards the camp of the enemy.

Primâ luce, productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie institutâ, auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis,[1] quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam, paucitatemque nostrorum, se tutò dimicaturos existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso, sine ullo vulnere victoriâ potiri; et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariæ Romani sese recipere[2] cœpissent, impeditos in agmine, et sub sarcinis,[3] inferiores animo,[4] adoriri cogitabant. Hôc consilio pro-

[6] *Loca* (idonea castris) *capere*, to select a (*proper*) position (*for a camp*).

[7] *Obsidēre*, to beset. Do not confound this verb with the verb *obsideo, obsidēre*, of the second conjugation. *Obsidēre* comes from *obsĭdo, -ĕdi, -essum.*

XXIV.

[1] *Auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis*, the auxiliaries being thrown into the middle of the line. The auxiliaries were generally stationed on the wings; but Crassus did not trust them, and drafted them into the centre, where they would be obliged to fight, and could not run away.

[2] *Sese recipere*, to retreat. The same here as *pedem referre.*

[3] *Sarcinis.* See note 3, chap. 17.

[4] *Inferiores animo*, (*while*) depressed in spirit.

bato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis, sese castris tenebant. Hâc re perspectâ, Crassus, quum suâ cunctatione atque opinione timoris,[5] hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, atque omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutiùs non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit.

XXV.

The Romans attack the enemy in their camp.

Ibi, quum alii fossas complerent, alii, multis telis conjectis, defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multùm Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministrandis et ad aggerem cespitibus comportandis, speciem atque opinionem pugnantium præberent;[1] quum item ab hostibus constanter ac non timidè pugnaretur, telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustrà acciderent; equites, circumĭtis hostium castris, Crasso renunciaverunt, non eâdem esse diligentiâ ab Decumānâ portâ[2] castra munita, facilemque aditum habere.

XXVI.

The Aquĭtāni and Cāntăbri, taken by surprise, are utterly defeated, and great slaughter follows the attack.

Crassus equitum præfectos cohortatus ut magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quæ, præsidio castris relictæ, intritæ ab

[5] *Timoris.* Some editions have *timidiores*, agreeing with *hostes*.

XXV.

[1] *Speciem atque opinionem pugnantium præberent*, presented the appearance and impression of fighting men.

[2] *Ab Decumānâ portâ*, on the side of the decuman gate; that is, the gate in the rear of their camp. The *porta decumana* was the gate of the camp near which the *tenth* cohort of a legion had their tents. See note 3, chap. 24, Book II.

labore erant,[1] et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, celeriter ad eas quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt; atque his prorutis, priùs in hostium castris constiterunt, quàm planè ab iis videri, aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci posset.[2] Tum verò, clamore ab eâ parte audito, nostri redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victoriæ accidere consuevit, acriùs impugnare cœperunt. Hostes, undique circumventi, desperatis omnibus rebus, se per munitiones dejicere, et fugâ salutem petere intenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis campis consectatus, ex milium quinquaginta numero, quæ ex Aquitaniâ Cantăbrisque[3] convenisse constabat, vix quartâ parte relictâ, multâ nocte se in castra recepit.

XXVII.

The greater part of Aquitania surrenders to Crassus.

Hâc auditâ pugnâ, magna pars Aquitaniæ sese Crasso dedidit obsidesque ultrò misit; quo in numero fuerunt Tārbēlli, Bigērrĭŏnes, Prēcĭāni, Vocates, Tarusates, Elūsātes, Gărītes, Aūsci, Gărūmni, Sibūzātes, Cŏcōsātes.[1] Paucæ ultimæ nationes,[2] anni

XXVI.

[1] *Intritæ ab labore erant*, were not fatigued by labour. *Intritus* is derived from *in*, negative, and *trito*, to rub, and literally means *not worn out*.

[2] The order of this sentence is, *atque his prorutis* (being pulled down) *constiterunt in castris hostium priùs quàm posset videri planè aut cognosci ab iis quid rei gereretur* (was being done).

[3] *Cāntābris*. The *Cantabri* were a warlike people of Spain, inhabiting the northern part. Their country answered to the modern *Biscay*.

XXVII.

[1] *Tārbēlli*, a people of Aquitania, lying along the Atlantic coast, extending to the Pyrenees. The *Bigērrĭŏnes* and *Prēcĭāni* were at the foot of the Pyrenees. The *Vocates* and *Tarusates* have already been described. The *Gărītes* were placed between the *Elūsātes* and the *Aūsci*, in part of *Gascony*. The *Gărūmni* lived on the banks of the *Garonne*. The *Sibūzātes* and *Cŏcōsātes* inhabited that part of Aquitania along the coast of Oceanus *Cantabricus*, the *Bay of Biscay*.

[2] *Paucæ ultimæ nationes*, a few nations most remote.

tempore confisæ, quòd hiems suberat, hoc facere neglexerunt.

EXPEDITION OF CÆSAR AGAINST THE MŎRĬNI AND MĔNĂPĬI.

XXVIII.

Cæsar marches against the Morini and the Menapii, who withdraw to the forests. Cæsar is attacked while he is encamping. They are repulsed.

Eodem ferè tempore Cæsar, etsi propè exacta jam æstas erat, tamen quòd, omni Galliâ pacatâ, Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent, neque ad eum unquam legatos de pace misissent, arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, eò exercitum adduxit; qui longè aliâ ratione, ac reliqui Galli, bellum agere instituerunt.[1] Nam quòd intelligebant, maximas nationes, quæ prœlio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes[2] habebant, eò se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum quum Cæsar pervenisset, castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris, subitò ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt, eosque in silvas repulerunt, et compluribus interfectis, longiùs impeditioribus locis secuti,[3] paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

XXVIII.

[1] *Qui longè aliâ ratione, ac reliqui Galli, bellum agere instituerunt.* The order is, *qui instituerunt* (set about) *agere bellum aliâ ratione* (on a different principle) *ac reliqui Galli* (agere solebant).

[2] *Continentes silvas ac paludes*, uninterrupted range of woods and marshes.

[3] *Longiùs impeditioribus locis secuti*, having followed them too far in more intricate places.

XXIX.

Violent storms prevent Cæsar from continuing the attack. He lays waste their fields, and returns into winter quarters.

Reliquis deinceps diebus Cæsar silvas cædere instituit; et ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quæ erat cæsa, conversam ad hostem collocabat, et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. Incredibili celeritate, magno spatio paucis diebus confecto,[1] quum jam pecus atque extrema impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent, ejusmodi tempestates sunt consecutæ, utì opus necessariò intermitteretur, et continuatione imbrium diutiùs sub pellibus[2] milites contineri non possent. Itaque vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis ædificiisque incensis, Cæsar exercitum reduxit, et in Aulercis Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quæ proximè bellum fecerant,[3] in hibernis collocavit.

XXIX.

[1] *Magno spatio—confecto*, a large space being finished; *that is*, a great extent of the forest being cut down and the timber piled up as a barrier.

[2] *Sub pellibus*, under their tents; *literally*, under the skins, as the tents were generally covered with skins or hides.

[3] *Quæ* (civitates) *proximè bellum fecerant*, which (states) had been last at war with him. The word *proximè* is equivalent to *nuperrimè*.

END OF BOOK THE THIRD.

VOCABULARY.

LIB. II. & LIB. III.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

L. 2, Book the Second; L. 3, Book the Third.

v. a.	verb active.	*pl.*	plural.
v. p.	„ passive.	*adj.*	adjective.
v. n.	„ neuter.	*comp. adj.*	adjective in the comparative degree.
v. ir.	„ irregular.	*sup. adj.*	adjective in the superlative degree.
v. dep.	„ deponent.	*num. adj.*	numeral adjective.
v. imp.	„ impersonal.	*pro.*	pronoun.
s.	substantive.	*part.*	participle.
ind.	indeclinable.	*prep.*	preposition.
m.	masculine.	*conj.*	conjunction.
f.	feminine.	*adv.*	adverb.
n.	neuter.	*etc.*	et cetera.
c.	common.		
sing.	singular.		

The figures after the verb show to what conjugation the verb belongs; as *v. a.* 2, VERB ACTIVE of the SECOND conjugation; and the roman numerals show in what chapter the particular meaning given to the word is used; as ARMATUS, *fitted up* (xiii. L. 3), so translated in Chapter XIII. Book the Third. The *genitives of nouns* and the *infinitives* and *perfect tenses* of verbs are given.

N B. The meanings of the words given, are those appropriate to the TEXT, and not always the usual and most general significations.

A, ab, *prep.* from, by, on the side of
Abditus, *part.* hidden
Aberant (*from* absum), *v. ir.* were distant
Abesse, esse, fui (*from* absum), *v. ir.* to be distant
Abesset (*from* absum), *v. ir.* was distant
Abscissus, *part.* (abscindo). being cut
Absens, *part.* (absum). being absent
Absimilis, *adj.* unlike
Absint (*from* absum), *v. ir.* are distant
Abstrahor, hi, ctus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be taken away
Ac, *conj.* and
Accedo, dĕre, essi, *v. n.* 3. to be added, to approach
Accepturus, *part.* (accipio). would receive
Accersendus, *part.* (accerso). to be fetched back
Accersitus, *part.* (accerso). sent for
Accerso, ere, ivi, *v. a.* 3. to summon
Accessisset (*from* accedo), *v. a.* 3. had come to
Accessit (*from* accedo), *v. a.* was added
Accido, dĕre, di, *v. n.* to happen
Accipio, ere, epi, *v. a.* to receive
Acclivis, *adj.* sloping

Centum, *adj.* hundred
Centurio, ōnis, *s. m.* centurion
Ceperunt (*from* capio)
Certāmen, ĭnis, *s. n.* contest
Certior (fieri) to be informed
Certus, *adj.* sure
Cespes, ĭtis, *s. m.* turf
Cibaria, orum, *s. n.* victuals
Circiter, *adv.* about
Circuĭtus, us, *s. m.* circuit
Circum, *prep.* round about
Circumductus, *part.* led round
Circumjectus, *part.* placed round
Circumitus, *part.* gone round
Circummunītus, *part.* hemmed in
Circumsisto, ere, stĕti, *v. a.* 3. to gather round
Circumvenio, ire, veni, ventum, *v. a.* 4. to surround
Cis, *prep.* on this side
Citerior Gallia, hither Gaul; Hispania, Spain
Citra, *prep.* on this side
Civitas, ātis, *s. f.* city
Clam, *adv.* secretly
Clamor, ōris, *s. m.* a cry, clamour
Classis, is, *s. f.* fleet
Claudo, ere, clausi, *v. a.* 3. to close
Clavus, i, *s. m.* nail
Clementia, æ, *s. f.* clemency
Coacervatus, *part.* heaped together
Coactus, *part.* collected
Cœpi, *v. dep.* began
Cœpti sunt. have begun
Cogito, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to meditate
Cognitus, *part.* known
Cognosco, ere, cognovi, *v. a.* 3. to know
Cogo, ere, coegi, coactum, *v. a.* 3. to collect
Cohors, tis, *s. f.* cohort
Cohortatio, ōnis, *s. f.* exhortation
Cohortatus, *part.* having exhorted
Cohortor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to encourage
Collatus, *part.* collected
Collectus, *part.* gathered up
Colligo, ĕre, ēgi, *v. a.* 3. to collect, concentrate
Collis, is, *s. m.* hill
Collŏco, are, avi, catum, *v. a.* 1. to place
Collocandus, *part.* (colloco); *collocandis his rebus* (iv. L. 3), for arranging those things
Commeātus, us, *s. m.* communication, supply
Commemorandus, *part.* (*from* commemoro)
Commemoro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to relate
Committo, ere, commisi, missum, *v. a.* 3. to engage in
Commodè, *adv.* aptly, easily
Commodum, i, *s. n.* convenience
Commotus, *part.* startled
Communis, *adj.* common
Commutatus, *part.* changed
Commutatio, ōnis, *s. f.* change
Comparo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to get ready
Compello, ere, compŭli, pulsum, *v. a.* 3. to drive
Compleo, ere, evi, *v. a.* 2. to fill up
Complures, *adj.* many
Comporto, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to bring in; *comportandis cespitibus* (xxv. L. 3), by bringing turf
Comprehendor, di, nsus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be seized
Conans, *part.* endeavouring
Conatus, *part.* (conor). having tried
Concedo, ere, cessi, cessum, *v. a.* to grant
Concessus, *part.* granted
Concīdo, ĕre, ĭdi, *v. n.* 3. to drop down
Concilium, i, *s. n.* a council
Concisus, *part.* cut up
Conclamo, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to call out
Conclusus, *part.* enclosed
Concurro, ere, cŭcurri *and* curri, *v. n.* 3. to run together
Concursum est (concurro) a concourse was made (xxxiii. L. 2)
Conditio, onis, *s. f.* condition, state
Conducendos ad (homines). for levying men
Conducor, ci, ctus sum, *v. p.* to be assembled; *exercitum conduci* (ii. L. 2), that an army was being brought together
Confectus, *part.* exhausted; *alutæ confectæ* (xiii. L. 3) leather dressed

Confertus, *adj.* dense
Conficiendum ad negotium (xvi. L. 3) for finishing the affair
Conficio, ere, eci, *v. a.* 3. to furnish, to finish (iii. L. 2) raise
Confido, ere, idi, *v. a.* 3. to trust;
Confisus, *part.* trusting
Confirmatio, ōnis, *s. f.* confirmation
Confirmo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to declare, to confirm
Confixus, *part.* fixed
Confligendus, *part.* to be fought
Congredior, di, ssus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to engage in battle
Congressus, us, *s. m.* meeting
Conjicio, ere, eci, jectum, *v. a.* 3. to put, to throw
Conjunctus, *part.* joined
Conjungo, ere, conjunxi, *v. a.* 3. to join; conjungantur (x. L. 3), become united
Conjuratio, ōnis, *s. f.* a league
Conjuro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to conspire
Conor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to endeavour
Consanguineus, *s. m.* a kinsman
Conscisco, ere, scivi, *v. a.* 3. to procure
Conscribo, ere, conscripsi, *v. a.* 3. to levy
Consectatus, *part.* pursuing
Consensus, us, *s. m.* consent
Consentio, ire, si, *v. n.* 4. to agree
Consequor, qui, cutus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to accomplish (i. L. 2) follow, come on
Conservandus, *part.* to be spared
Conservo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to save, to keep, to spare
Consido, ĕre, edi, *v. n.* 3. to settle, to encamp (xvii. L. 3)
Consilium, i, *s. n.* resolution, design
Consimilis, *adj.* very like
Consisto, ere, stiti, *v. n.* to stand, to rally, to consist
Conspectus, us, *s. m.* sight
Conspicatus, *part.* having seen
Conspicio, ere, exi, *v. a.* 3. to see
Conspiro, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to conspire
Constanter, *adv.* (ii. L. 2) uniformly; *constanter non timide*, (xxvi. L. 3) steadily and boldly
Constat, *v. imp.* it is ascertained
Constituo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 3. to determine, to settle
Constitutus, *part.* built
Consto, are, constiti, *v. n.* 1. to take a stand, to stop
Consuêssent, *contraction of* consuevissent; *from* consuesco
Consuesco, ere, consuevi, *v. n.* 3. to be accustomed
Consuetūdo, ĭnis, *s. f.* custom
Contemptio, ōnis, *s. f.* contempt
Contemptus, us, *s. m.* contempt
Contendo, ere, di, *v. n.* 3. to march, to contend, to strive
Continenter, *adv.* continually, without intermission (v. L. 3)
Continens, *adj.* continuous; *continentes silvæ* (xxviii. L. 3), extensive woods
Contineo, ere, ui, *v. a.* to keep
Contineor, eri, tentus sum, *v. p.* 2. to be kept together, to be enclosed (i. L. 3)
Continuatio, ōnis, *s. f.* continuation
Contra, *prep.* against
Contrarius, *adj.* answering to (xviii. L. 2)
Contulerunt (*from* confero) they conveyed
Contumelia, æ, *s. f.* rough usage, a shock (xiii. L. 3)
Convallis, is, *s. f.* valley
Convenio, ire, veni, *v. n.* 4. to assemble; *convenit* (xiv. L.3), arrived
Conversus, *part.* turned, faced or turned about
Convocatus, *part.* called together
Coortum est (*from* coörior) arose
Copia, æ, *s. f.* plenty; *pl.* copiæ, forces
Copŭla, æ, *s. f.* grappling iron
Cornu, *s. n.* wing of an army
Corona, æ, *s. f.* crown
Corpus, ŏris, *s. n.* body
Cortex, ĭcis, *s. m.* bark of a tree.—N.B. With the poets this word is *feminine*.
Crassitudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* thickness

Creber, *adj.* frequent, thick
Credo, ere, didi, *v. a.* to believe
Cruciātus, us, *s. m.* torture
Cui (*from* qui) over which
Culmen, ĭnis, *s. n.* top
Cum, *prep.* with; cum, *conj.* when
Cunctatio, ōnis, *s. f.* hesitation
Cunctor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to delay
Cunctus, i, *adj.* all, the whole
Cuniculus, i, *s. m.* mine; *cuniculis actis*, mines being dug
Cupiens, *part.* wishing
Cupio, ere, ivi, *v. a.* to desire
Curo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to take care
Cursus, us, *s. m.* running, speed
Custodia, æ, *s. f.* defence

D.

Dabatur (*from* dor) was given
Dandus, *part.* given
Dare (*from* do) to give; *dat negotium* (ii. L. 2), he directs
Dat (*from* do) gives
Daturus, *part.* about to give
Datus, *part.* given
De, *prep.* from, out of
Debeo, ere, bui, *v. a.* 2. ought
Decem, *adj.* ten
Decerto, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to fight
Decessus, us, *s. m.* ebbing
Decimus, *num. adj.* the tenth
Declivis, *adj.* sloping
Decreta est, *v. pers.* decreed (xxxv. L. 2)
Decurro, ere, curri *and* cucurri, *v. n.* 3. to run down
Dederunt (*from* do) to turn
Dedo, ere, didi, itum, *v. a.* 3. to submit, to surrender
Dedit (*from* do) gave
Deditio, ōnis, *s. f.* capitulation
Dedititius, *adj.* surrendered
Deduco, ere, xi, *v. a.* to lead
Deducturus, *part.* (deduco) would draw off (xxviii. L. 2)
Deductus, *part.* brought
Defatigatio, ōnis, *s. f.* fatigue
Defectio, ōnis, *s. f.* revolt
Defendo, ere, di, fensum, *v. a.* 3. to defend, to repel
Defensio, *s. f.* defence
Defensor, ōris, *s. m.* defender
Defero, ferre, tuli, latum, *v. a.* 3. to report, to refer
Defessus, *part.* wearied
Deficio, ere, eci, *v. a.* 3. to revolt
Defueris (*from* desum) was wanting
Dejectus, *part.* being overthrown
Dejectus, us, *s. m.* descent
Dejicio, ere, jeci, *v. a.* 3. to cast down
Deinceps, *adv.* then
Deinde, *adv.* then
Delatus, *part.* brought
Deleo, ere, evi, *v. a.* 2. to blot out
Deligo, ere, lēgi, *v. a.* 3. to choose
Demonstro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to show
Demorans, *part.* delaying
Denique, *adv.* at least (xxxiii. L. 2)
Densior, *comp. adj.* thicker; densissimus, *sup. adj.* thickest
Depello, ere, puli, pulsum, *v. a.* 3. to drive away
Deperdo, ere, didi, dĭtum, *v. a.* 3. to lose
Depopulor, *v. dep.* 1. to lay waste
Deporto, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to carry off
Depositus, *part.* placed
Deprecor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to entreat
Derelictus, *part.* left
Desertus, *part.* abandoned
Despectus, us, *s. m.* precipice, a looking down
Desperatus, *part.* despaired
Despicio, ere, spexi, *v. a.* 3. to despise
Despolio, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to deprive
Destino, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to fasten (xiv. L. 3)
Desisto, ĕre, destĭti, stĭtum, *v. n.* 3. to leave off
Deterrere, rui, *v. a.* 2. to deter
Detineor, eri, tentus sum, *v. p.* 2. to be prevented, to be kept back (xii. L. 3)
Detractus, *part.* taken away, snatched
Detrahendus, *part.* for drawing off (xxi. L. 2)

Detulerant (*from* defero). had reported
Devenio, ire, veni, *v. n.* 4. to arrive
Devotus, *adj.* devoted
Devoveo, ere, vovi, *v. a.* 2. to devote
Deus, i, *s. m.* a god
Dexter, *adj.* right
Dico, ere, dixi, *v. a.* 3. to say
Diducor, ci, ctus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be divided
Dies, ēi, *s. m.* and *f.* day
Difficillimus, *adj.* most difficult
Difficultas, ātis, *s. f.* difficulty
Digitus pollicis, *s. m.* thumb
Dignitas, ātis, *s. f.* dignity
Diligenter, *adv.* diligently
Diligentia, æ, *s. f.* diligence
Diligentissimè, *adv.* most carefully
Diligentiùs, *adv.* more carefully
Dimensus, *part.* measured out
Dimicandus, *part.*; *from* dimico
Dimico, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to fight
Dimissus, *part.* dismissed
Dimitto, ere, misi, missum, *v. a.* 3. to dismiss, to send out, to loose
Direptus, *part.* seized
Discedo, ere, cessi, *v. n.* 3. to depart
Discessus, us, *s. m.* departure
Disjectus, *part.* cast down, dispersed
Dispersus, *part.* dispersed
Dissipatus, *part.* divided
Distinendus, *part.* kept apart (xi. L. 3)
Distineor, eri, *v. p.* 2. to be kept separate
Distribuendus, *part.* to be distributed
Ditio, ōnis, *s. f.* power.—N.B. The nominative is obsolete
Diu, *adv.* a long time
Diversus, *adj.* different, scattered
Dividor, di, visus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be divided
Diuturnitas, ātis, *s. f.* length of time
Dixeram, (*from* dico). I had said
Doceo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 2. to inform; Doceor, *v. p.* 2. to be taught
Doleo, ere, ui, *v. n.* 2. to grieve
Domesticus, *adj.* domestic
Domicilium, i, *s. n.* settlement
Dominor, ari, atus sum. *v. dep.* 1. to rule
Domus, us *and* i, *s. f.* house, home
Dubitandus, *part.* to be doubted
Dubito, are, avi, *v. a.* to hesitate, to doubt
Ducenti, *adj.* two hundred
Duco, ere, duxi, *v.a.* 3. to lead
Dum, *adv.* whilst
Duo, duæ, duo, *adj.* two
Duodecim, *adj.* twelve
Duodecimus, *adj.* twelfth
Duodeviginti, *adj.* eighteen
Duplex, *adj.* double
Duûm (*contr.* of duorum). of two
Dux, ducis, *s. m.* leader

E.

E, ex, *prep.* from, out of
Eandem (*from* idem). the same
Editus, *part.* (edo). elevated
Edoceo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 2. to inform
Educo, ere, eduxi, *v. a.* 3. to lead out
Eductus, *part.* led forth
Efficio, ere, effeci, *v. a.* 3. to bring to pass, to do
Egit (*from* ago), *v. a.* he pushed forward
Egregiè, *adv.* excellently
Egressus, *part.* having gone out
Ejusmodi, *adj. ind.* of this sort
Emissus, *part.* hurled
Emo, ere, emi, emptum, *v. a.* 3. to buy
Enãtus, *part.*(enascor). being bent (xvii. L. 2)
Enim, *adv.* then, for
Eodem, eadem, (*from* idem). by the same
Eorum, earum (*from* is, ea, id). of these, of those
Eques, itis, *s. m.* horseman
Equestris, *adj.* of cavalry
Equitãtus, us, *s. m.* cavalry
Equus, i, *s. m.* horse
Erat, erant (*from* sum)
Erectus, *adj.* upright
Ereptus, *part.* (eripio). torn away
Eripior, pi, reptus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be taken away

Erumpo, ere, rupi, *v. n.* 3. to rush forth
Eruptio, ōnis, *s. f.* a sally
Esse (*from* sum). to be
Et, *conj.* and
Etiam, *conj.* also
Etsi, *conj.* although
Eum, eundem, *pro.* (*from* is, idem). this, the same
Evado, ere, evasi, vasum, *v. n.* 3. to escape
Eventus, us, *s. m.* event
Evocatus, *part.* (evocor). having been summoned
Evolo, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to rush out
Ex, *prep.* out of, from
Exacta erat. was far spent (*from* exigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* 3) (xxviii. L. 3)
Exagitatus, *part.* harassed
Exanimatus, *part.* panting, almost breathless
Exauditus, *part.* heard
Excedo, ere, cessi, *v. n.* 3. to withdraw
Excipio, ere, cepi, *v. a.* 3. to meet, to receive, to withstand (xiii. L. 3)
Excitatus, *part.* raised
Excito, *v. a.* 1. to rouse, to excite
Excursio, ōnis, *s. f.* sally
Exeo, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* 4. to go out
Exercitatio, ōnis, *s. f.* experience
Exercitatus, *part.* experienced
Exercitus, us, *s. m.* army
Exiguĭtas, ātis, *s. f.* scantiness or shortness, fewness
Eximius, *adj.* extraordinary, excellent
Existimo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to think
Exĭtus, us, *s. m.* issue
Expecto, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to wait; (ix. L. 2) waited (to see)
Expectandus, *part.* to be waited for
Expeditus, (expedior). free from baggage (ix. L. 2)
Expello, ĕre, expŭli, expulsum, *v. a.* 3. to expel
Experior, riri, pertus sum, *v. dep.* 4. to try
Explorātor, ōris, *s. m.* scout
Exploratus, *part.* inquired into, calculated on
Expugno, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to storm; expugnatus, *part.* stormed; *de expugnando oppido*, (x. L. 2) of storming the town
Exquiro, ere, sivi, sītum, *v. a.* 3. to find out
Exstructus, *part.* raised up
Exstruo, ere, uxi, ctum, *v. a.* 3. to pile up
Extimiscendus, *part.* (extimesco). greatly to be feared
Exto, are, iti, *v. n.* 1. to ensue
Extremus, *adj.* extreme, rear
Extrusus, *part.* (extrudo) shut out
Exutus, *part.* taken away (*from* exuo, ŭĕre, ui, utum), *v. a.* 3. to strip off

F.

Facilĕ, *adv.* easily; facilius, more easily
Facilis, *adj.* easy
Facinus, ŏris, *s. n.* crime. *See* Admitto
Facio, ere, feci, factum, *v. a.* 3. to make, to do
Factus, *part.* being made, done; facturus, would do
Factum est, it happened
Facultas, ātis, *s. f.* power, means
Fallo, ere, fefelli, falsum, *v. a.* 3. to deceive
Falx, falcis, *s. f.* hook
Fastigiatus, *part.* sloping
Feracissimus, *adj.* most fruitful
Ferè, *adv.* almost
Fermè, *adv.* almost, generally
Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, *v. a.* 3. to bear, to carry
Ferreus, *adj.* iron
Fertilitas, ātis, *s. f.* fertility
Ferus, *adj.* fierce
Fides, ei, *s. f.* faith
Filius, i, *s. m.* son
Finis, is, *s. m.* and *f.* boundary; *quem ad finem*, (xix. L. 2) as far as
Finitimus, *adj.* neighbouring; *s.* neighbour

Fio, fieri, factus sum, *v. p.* to be done, to result
Firmitudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* strength
Fluctus, us, *s. m.* a wave
Flumen, ĭnis, *s. n.* river
Fore (*from* sum) would be
Forma, æ, *s. f.* shape
Fortè, *adv.* by chance
Fortior, fortius, *adj.* more gallant
Fortis, *adj.* brave; *sup.* fortissimus, very brave
Fortiter, *adv.* bravely; *comp.* fortiùs, more bravely
Fortuna, æ, *s. f.* fortune
Fossa, æ, *s. f.* ditch
Frater, tris, *s. m.* a brother
Fremĭtus, us, *s. m.* shout
Fretus, *part.* relying on
Frons, tis, *s. f.* front; *a fronte*, in front
Frumentum, i, *s. n.* corn
Fruor, ui, uitus, *or* uctus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to enjoy
Frustrà, *adv.* in vain, without effect (iv. L. 3)
Fuerunt (*from* sum). were
Fuga, æ, *s. f.* flight
Fugiens, *part.* fleeing
Fugio, ere, ugi, itum, *v. n.* 3. run away
Fuit, fuisset (*from* sum). was, would have been
Fumus, i, *s. m.* smoke
Funditor, ōris, *s. m.* slinger
Funis, is, *s. m.* rope
Furor, ōris, *s. m.* infatuation
Fusus, *part.* routed
Futurum (*from* sum). it would result

G.

Gæsum, i, *s. n.* javelin
Galea, æ, *s. f.* helmet
Genus, ĕris, *s. n.* kind
Gens, tis, *s. f.* nation
Gero, gessi, gestum, *v. a.* 3. to carry on; *ad gerendum bellum*, (ix. L. 2) for carrying on war
Gesturus, *part.* about to carry on
Gladius, i, *s. m.* sword
Gloria, æ, *s. f.* glory
Gratia, æ, *s. f.* favour
Gravis, *adj.* severe; *gravioris ætatis* (xvi. L. 3), of maturer years
Graviùs, *comp. adv.* more heavily (xiv. L. 3)
Gubernator, ōris, *s. m.* a pilot

H.

Habeo, ere, ui, itum, *v. a.* 2. to have; habeor, *v. p.* to be considered
Hiberna, orum, *s. n.* winter quarters
Hic, hæc, hoc, *pro.* this
Hiemo, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to winter
Hiems, ĕmis, *s. f.* winter
Homo, ĭnis, *s. m.* man
Honor, ōris, *s. m.* honour
Hora, æ, *s. f.* hour
Hortatus, *part.* having encouraged; *from* hortor
Hortor, ari, *v. dep.* to encourage
Hostis, is, *s. m.* enemy
Huc, *adv.* hither
Huic, hujus (*from* hic, hæc, hoc). to him, of him
Hujusmodi, *adj.* of this nature
Hunc (*from* hic, hæc, hoc). this

I. J.

Jacens, *part.* prostrate
Jacio, ere, jeci, *v. a.* 3. to throw
Jactus, *part.* (jacior). having been thrown
Jam, *adv.* already
Ibi, *adv.* there
Idem, eadem, idem, *pro.* the same
Identidem, *adv.* from time to time, *i. e.* every now and then
Idoneus, *adj.* fit, suitable
Ignis, is, *s. m.* fire
Ii (*from* is, ea, id). those
Iisdem (*from* idem)
Illorum, illarum, illos (*from* ille). of those, those
Illatus, *part.* inspired, waged
Imber, bris, *s. m.* rain
Imus, *adj.* bottom (*contraction of* infimus)
Impedimentum, i, *s. n.* hindrance; *pl.* baggage

Impedio, ire, ivi, *v. a.* 4. to hinder
Impeditus, *part.* impeded; *nihil impeditum* (xxviii. L. 2), that nothing was a hindrance
Impendeo, ere, di, sum, *v. n.* 2. to hang over
Imperātor, ōris, *s. m.* general
Impero, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to order
Imperium, i, *s. n.* management, command, government
Impetratus, *part.* obtained
Impetro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to obtain a request
Impĕtus, us, *s. m.* attack, swell of the sea
Improviso (de). on a sudden
Imprudens, *adj.* off one's guard
Impugno, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to attack
Impulsus, *part.* urged
In, *prep.* in, into
Incensus, *part.* set on fire
Incido, ere, di, casum, *v. n.* 3. to arise
Incipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, *v. n.* 3. to begin
Incisus, *part.* (incīdo). cut
Incito, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to incite, to drive
Incitatus, *part.* quickened, being moved
Incolo, ere, ui, cultum, *v. a.* 3. to inhabit
Incolumis, *adj.* safe
Incommodè, *adv.* uneasily
Incredibilis, *adj.* incredible
Increpito, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to upbraid, to inveigh against
Incursus, us, *s. m.* onset
Incuso, are, avi, *v. a.* to complain of
Inde, *adv.* then, thence
Indignitas, ātis, *s. f.* indignity
Indiligentius, *comp. adv.* less diligently
Induco, ere, induxi, *v. a.* 3. to cover
Induo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 3. to put on; *ad galeas induendas* (xxi. L. 2), for putting on the helmets
Inermis, *adj.* unarmed
Inferior, *adj.* lower, inferior, depressed
Infero, re, intuli, illatum, *v. a.* 3. to advance, to wage
Infimus, *adj.* lowest
Inflexus, *part.* bent
Influo, ere, xi, xum, *v. n.* 3. to flow into
Ingredior, di, gressus sum, *v. dep.* to enter
Inimīcus, *adj.* hostile
Iniquior, *comp. adj.* more unfavourable
Iniquissimus, *sup. adj.* most disadvantageous
Iniquitas, ātis, *s. f.* unfavourable state
Iniquus, *adj.* unfavourable
Initus, *part.* (*from* ineo, ire, ivi, *or* ii, itum, *v. ir.* to enter; *initā æstate*, at the beginning of the summer
Injuria, æ, *s. f.* injury
Innixus, *part.* leaning
Inopia, æ, *s. f.* want
Inscientia, æ, *s. f.* ignorance
Insecutus, *part.* (insequor) following
Insequens, *part.* pursuing
Insequor, qui, cutus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to follow
Insertus, *part.* attached to
Insidiæ, ārum, *s. f.* snares, ambuscade
Insigne, is, *s. n.* sign; insignia, *pl.* military ornaments (xxi. L. 2)
Insisto, ere, stiti, *v. a.* 3. to stand over, to fix upon
Instar, *adv.* like
Insto, are, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* 1. to press on
Instituor, *v. p.* 3. to be constructed, established, formed, to be raised
Instituo, ere, ui, utum, *v. a.* 3. to resolve
Instructus, *part.* (instruo) drawn up
Instruendam, *part.* (ad aciem). to draw up a line of battle (viii. L. 2)
Instruo, ere, xi, ctum, *v. a.* 3. to draw up
Insula, æ, *s. f.* island
Integer, *adj.* not worn out, fresh
Intellectum est, *v. p.* it was perceived, *from* intelligor

Intelligo, ere, exi, ectum, *v. a.* 3. to understand, to perceive
Intentus, *adj.* intent
Inter, *prep.* among
Interoedo, ere, cessi, cessum, *v. n.* 3. to intervene
Interceptus, *part.* intercepted
Intercludo, ere, si, clusum, *v. a.* 3. to cut off
Interclusus, *part.* blocked up, intercepted
Interfectus, *part.* (interficio) being slain
Interficio, ere, feci, fectum, *v. a.* 3. to kill
Interjectus, *part.* placed between, intervening
Interior, *comp. adj.* interior
Intermitto, ere, misi, *v. a.* 3. to relax
Internecio, ōnis, *s. f.* annihilation
Interscindo, ere, scidi, scissum, *v. a.* 3. to cut off
Intersum, *v. n.* to be of importance
Interventus, us, *s. m.* intervention
Intextus, *part.* wattled
Intra, *prep.* within
Introduco, ere, xi, ctum, *v. a.* 3. to introduce
Intromissus, *part.* being let in
Intror, *v. p.* 1. to be entered
Introrsus, *adv.* inside
Intulisse (*from* infero) to have waged
Inusitatus, *adj.* unaccustomed
Inutilis, *adj.* unfit
Invenio, ire, veni, tum, *v. a.* 4. to find out
Inveterasco, ere, *v. n.* 3. to become habituated (i. L. 2)
Invideo, ere, vidi, visum, *v. a.* and *n.* 2. to envy
Inviolatus, *adj.* uninjured
Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *pro.* himself, herself, itself
Iretur (*from* eor) it should be gone; (ab illis) by them
Iri (*from* eor). (that) a march is to be made
Irrideo, ere, risi, risum, *v. a.* 2. to mock
Is, ea, id, *pro.* this, that
Ita, itaque, *adv. conj.* thus, therefore
Iter, itineris, *s. n.* road; *ex itinere* (xxix. L. 2), without halting
Jubeo, ere, jussi, jussum, *v. a.* 2. to order
Judicor, ari, atus sum, *v. p.* 1. to be judged
Jugum, i, *s. n.* ridge
Jus, juris, *s. n.* law
Jussus, *part.* ordered
Justitia, æ, *s. f.* justice
Juventus, ūtis, *s. f.* youth
Juvo, are, vi, jutum, *v. a.* 1. to assist, to supply with (iii. L. 2)
Juxta, *adv.* near

L.

Labor, ōris, *s. m.* labour
Lacus, us, *s. m.* lake
Lætus, *adj.* joyful
Languidior, *comp. adj.* weaker
Lapis, ĭdis, *s. m.* stone
Latè, *adv.* widely; latiùs, *comp.* more extensively
Lateo, ere, ui, itum, *v. n.* 2. to lie concealed
Latitudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* breadth
Latro, ōnis, *s. m.* a robber
Laturus, *part.* about to bear; from *feror*
Latus, ĕris, *s. n.* side, flank
Latus, *adj.* broad; latissimus, *sup.* most wide
Laxo, are, avi. to extend
Lectus, *part.* (lego). chosen
Legatio, ōnis, *s. f.* embassy
Legātus, i, *s. m.* lieutenant, ambassador
Legio, ōnis, *s. f.* legion
Legionarius, *adj.* legionary
Leniter, *adv.* softly, gently (viii. L. 2)
Levis, *adj.* light
Levitas, atis, *s. f.* lightness
Lex, legis, *s. f.* law
Libenter, *adv.* willingly
Liberaliter, *adv.* liberally
Liberi, ōrum, *s. m.* children
Libertas, ātis, *s. f.* liberty
Licet, ere, uit, *v. n.* 2. to be allowed; *et licitum est* (*v. imp.* 2.) it is allowed
Lingula, æ, *s. f.* slip of land
Linum, i, *s. n.* canvas

Litteræ, ārum, *s. f.* an epistle or letter
Loca, ōcorum, *s. n.* places
Locutus, *part. of* loquor, qui, cūtus sum, *v. dep.* to speak
Locus, i, *s. m.* place
Longus, *adj.* long; *longa navis*, *s. f.* ship of war
Longè, *adv.* far
Longior, *adj.* longer
Longiùs, *comp. adv.* farther; longissimè, *sup.* very far
Longurius, i, *s. m.* pole
Lux, lucis, *s. f.* dawn
Luxuria, æ, *s. f.* luxury

M.

Machinatio, *s. f.* machine
Magistratus, *s. m.* magistrate
Magnitudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* greatness; *pro magnitudine*, in proportion to the greatness (ix. L. 3)
Magnus, *adj.* great
Major, is, *comp. adj.* greater; *majores natu*, advanced in age, the aged men (xiii. L. 2)
Malacia, æ, *s. f.* calm
Malo, malle, malui, *v. ir.* to choose rather
Malus, i, *s. m.* mast
Mando, are, avi, *v. a.* to give oneself up, to order *or* give commission to
Manipŭlus, i, *s. m.* a troop, a company
Mansuetudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* clemency
Manus, us, *s. f.* hand; *manus cogi* (ii. L. 2), that bands of troops were being collected
Mare, is, *s. n.* the sea
Maritimus, *adj.* maritime
Materia, æ, *s. f.* timber
Maturo, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to hasten
Maximè feri. by far the most fierce
Maximus, *sup. adj.* very great, greatest
Medius, *adj.* middle
Mediocris, *adj.* ordinary
Memini, *v. def.* remembered
Memoria, æ, *s. f.* memory
Mens, tis, *s. f.* mind
Mercator, ōris, *s. m.* merchant
Meritum, i, *s. n.* merit
Miles, ĭtis, *s. m.* soldier
Militaris, *adj.* military
Mille, *adj.* thousand
Minimus, *sup. adj.* (from parvus), *quam minimum spatii*, as little time as possible
Minuens, *part.* diminishing
Minùs, *comp. adv.* less
Miser, *adj.* wretched
Misericordia, æ, *s. f.* mercy
Missurus, *part.* (mitto) about to send from
Mitto, misi, missum, *v. a.* 3. to send; missus, *part.* sent
Mobilitas, ātis, *s. f.* changeableness
Mobiliter, *adv.* easily
Modus, i, *s. m.* manner; *ad hunc modum* (xxxi. L. 2), after this manner
Mœnia, ium, *s. n.* walls
Moles, is, *s. f.* mound
Molestè, *adv.* impatiently
Mollis, *adj.* soft
Moneo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 2. to admonish
Mons, tis, *s. m.* mountain
Mora, æ, *s. f.* delay
Moror, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to delay; *moratus*, having delayed
Morior, mori *and* moriri, mortuus sum, *v. dep.* to die
Mors, tis, *s. f.* death
Mos, moris, *s. m.* custom
Moveo, ere, vi, motum, *v. a.* 2. to move
Mulier, ĕris, *s. f.* woman
Multitudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* multitude
Multùm, *adv.* much
Munio, ire, ivi *or* ii, *v. a.* 4. to protect, to fortify
Multus, *adj.* much, many; *comp.* plus; *sup.*, plurimus
Munitio, ōnis, *s. f.* fortification
Munitus, *part.* (munio). fortified
Muralis, *adj.* mural
Murus, i, *s. m.* wall

N.

Nam, namque, *conj.* for
Nascor, ci, natus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to rise (xviii. L. 2)

Natio, ōnis, *s. f.* nation
Natu, *s. m.* in age
Natura, æ, *s. f.* nature, disposition (xx. L. 2)
Navalis, *adj.* naval
Navigium, i, *s. n.* a ship
Navigo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to sail
Navis, is, *s. f.* a ship
Navo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to act energetically; *operam navare*, to do his utmost (xxv. L. 2)
Nauta, æ, *s. m.* a sailor
Nauticus, *adj.* naval
Ne, *adv.* and *conj.* not, lest
Necatus, *part.* killed
Necessariò, *adv.* necessarily
Necessarius, *adj.* necessary
Necessitas, ātis, *s. f.* shortness, necessity
Neglectus, *part.* neglected
Negligo, ere, exi, ectum, *v. a.* 3. to neglect
Negotium, i, *s. n.* difficulty, stroke, commission
Neque, *conj.* nor, neither
Nequidquam. in vain
Neu, *conj.* not
Neuter, *pro.* neither
Nihil, *adv.* nothing
Nisi, *conj.* unless
Nobilitas, ātis, *s. f.* nobility
Noceo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 2. do harm
Noctu, *adv.* in the night
Nolo, nolle, nolui, *v. ir.* to be unwilling
Nomen, inis, *s. n.* name
Nominatim, *adv.* by name
Nomino, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to name
Non, *adv.* not
Nonnihil, *adv.* somewhat
Nonnullus, *adj.* some
Nonus, *adj.* ninth
Nos, nostrum, nobis, *pro.* we, us, of us, to us (ego)
Nosco, ere, novi, notum, *v. a.* 3. to know
Noster, nostra, nostrum, *adj. pro.* our
Novem, *adj.* nine
Novissimus, *adj.* the rear of an army; novissimo (agmine), xxvi. L. 2
Novus, *adj.* new; *nova res*, novelty
Nox, noctis, *s. f.* night; *multa nocte* (xxvi. L. 3), late at night
Nudatus, *part.* destitute, laid open; *from* Nudo
Nudo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to strip, to lay bare.
Nullus, *adj.* none, not any
Numerus, i, *s. m.* number
Nuntiatus, *part.* announced
Nuntio, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to report
Nuntius, i, *s. m.* messenger, message

O.

Ob, *prep.* for, on account of
Obduco, ere, obduxi, *v. a.* 3. to trace out
Obĭtus, ūs, *s. m.* destruction
Obses, ĭdis, *s. m.* hostage
Obsessus, *part.* blocked up
Obsideo, ere, sedi, sessum, *v. a.* 2. to beset
Obtineo, ere, ui, tentum, *v. a.* 2. to obtain
Obvenio, ire, veni, ventum, *v. n.* 4. to fall to
Occasio, ōnis, *s. f.* opportunity
Occasus, ūs, *s. m.* setting of the sun
Occido, dĕre, di, *v. a.* 3. to kill
Occisus, *part.* killed
Occulto (in) in secret
Occupo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to occupy
Occurro, ere, ri, sum, *v. a.* 3. to meet, to run up and confront (iv. L. 3)
Oceanus, i, *s. m.* ocean
Octavus, *adj.* eighth
Octo, *adj.* eight
Oculus, i, *s. m.* eye
Odi, isse, *v. def.* to hate
Offero, re, obtuli, oblatum, *v. a.* to offer, throw
Officium, i, *s. n.* duty, service
Omittendus, *part.* to be neglected
Omnino, *adv.* at all
Omnis, *adj.* all, the whole
Onus, onĕris, *s. n.* burden
Opera, æ, *s. f.* labour. *See* Navo
Opinio, onis, *s. f.* opinion, expectation
Oportet, oportere, oportuit, *v. imp.* it is necessary
Oppidanus, i, *s. m.* townsman

Oppidum, i, *s. n.* town
Opportunitas, ātis, *s. f.* opportunity, advantage
Opportunus, *adj.* seasonable, suitable
Opprimendus, *part.* (*legionis opprimendæ*) of crushing
Opprimo, ere, pressi, pressum, *v. a.* 3. to oppress, to crush
Oppugnatio, ōnis, *s. f.* a siege
Oppugno, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to attack
Ops, opis, ope, *s. f.* assistance
Optimus, *adj.* best
Opus, opĕris, *s. n.* need, work (v. L. 2); *magno opere*, strenuously
Ora, æ, *s. f.* coast
Oratio, onis, *s. f.* speech
Ordo, inis, *s. m.* order, rank
Orior, riri, ortus sum, *v. dep.* 4. to arise; ortus, *part.* sprung
Ornatissimus, *adj.* fully provided
Ostendo, ere, di, sum and tum, *v. a.* 3. to show

P.

Pabulum, i, *s. n.* corn, food for cattle
Pacatus, *part.* appeased
Palus, ūdis, *s. f.* marsh
Par, is, *adj.* equal
Paratissimus, *adj.* in the best order
Paro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to prepare; paratus, *part.* ready prepared
Pars, partis, *s. f.* part, direction
Partiendus, *part.* to be divided
Partim, *adv.* partly
Parum, *adv.* too little
Parvulus, *adj.* small
Passus, *part.* (pando) stretched out (xliii. L. 2); *passis manibus*, with outstretched hands
Passus, ūs, *s. m.* pace, step
Patefactus, *part.* thrown open
Patefio, fieri, *v. n.* to be laid open
Pateo, ere, ui, *v. n.* 2. to extend
Pater, tris, *s. m.* father
Patior, pati, passus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to suffer
Patrius, *adj.* native
Pauci, *adj.* few
Paucitas, ātis, *s. f.* fewness
Paulatim, *adv.* by degrees
Paulisper, *adv.* a little while
Paulo or paulum, *adv.* a little
Pax, pacis, *s. f.* peace
Pecus, ŏris, *s. n.* cattle
Pedālis, *adj.* of a foot in length
Pedester, *adj.* on foot; *pedestres copiæ*, infantry, land forces
Pedes, ĭtis, *s. m.* foot soldier
Pellis, is, *s. f.* skin
Penè, *adv.* almost
Per, *prep.* through
Perditus, *part.* desperate
Perduco, ere, duxi, *v. a.* 3. to lead
Perductus, *part.* brought over
Perfectus, *part.* perfected
Perferendam (ad quamvis vim), *part.* to withstand any force (xiii. L. 2.), to bear (xix. L. 2)
Perfero, re, tŭli, latum, *v. a.* to endure; perferor, perlatus sum, *pass.*
Perfuga, æ, *s. m.* deserter
Pergo, ere, rexi, rectum, *v. n.* 3. to march
Periclitor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to essay, to try
Periculum, i, *s. n.* danger
Peritissimus, *adj.* most expert
Perlatus, *part.* carried; from perfero
Permaneo, ere, si, sum, *v. n.* 2. to remain
Permitto, ere, permisi, permissum, *v. a.* 3. to permit, to give up; *permisit huic* (i. L. 3), he gave commission to him
Permotus, *part.* astonished; *maxime permotus*, being very much disturbed (vi. L. 3)
Perpauci, *adj.* very few
Perpetuus, *adj.* perpetual
Perspectus, *part.* observed, seen through, discovered
Perspicio, ere, spexi, *v. a.* 3. to see
Persuadeo, ere, suasi, *v. a.* 2. to persuade
Persuasus, *part.* fixed in mind
Perterritus, *part.* frightened, alarmed
Pertineo, ere, ui, *v. n.* 2. to reach, to relate

Pertinens, *part.* appertaining
Perturbatus, *part.* thrown into disorder
Perturbor, *v. pass.* 1. to be agitated
Pervenio, ire, veni, tum, *v. n.* 4. to escape, to come, to arrive
Pes, pedis, *s. m.* a foot
Peto, ere, ivi and ii, itum, *v. a.* 3. to seek, to ask; petens, *part.* asking
Pilum, i, *s. n.* a dart
Placeo, ere, cui, citum, *v. a.* 2. to please
Planè, *adv.* distinctly
Planior, *adj.* flatter (viii. L. 3)
Planities, ei, *s. f.* a plain
Plenè, *adv.* wholly, fully
Plenissimus, *adj.* filled up
Plerique, *adj.* the most
Plerumque, *adv.* generally
Plurimus, *adj.* many
Plus, pluris, *adj.* more
Pollex, icis, *s. m.* the thumb
Polliceor, eri, itus sum, *v. dep.* 2. to promise
Pollicitatio, ōnis, *s. f.* promise
Pondus, ĕris, *s. n.* weight
Pono, ere, posui, itum, *v. a.* 3. to put, to pitch (a camp), to place
Pons, tis, *s. m.* a bridge
Populor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to lay waste
Populus, i. *s. m.* people
Porrectus, *part.* outspread, free from impediment
Porta, æ, *s. f.* gate
Porto, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to carry
Portorium, i, *s. n.* an impost, tax
Portus, ûs, *s. m.* harbour
Posco, ere, poposci, *v. a.* 3. to demand
Positus, *part.* situated, placed
Possessio, ōnis, *s. f.* possession
Possideo, ere, sedi, essum, *v. a.* 2. to possess
Possum, posse, potui, *v. ir.* to be able
Post, *prep.* after; post, *adv.* afterwards
Postea, *adv.* afterwards
Posterus, *adj.* next
Postquam, *adv.* after that
Postridie, *adv.* on the morrow
Postulo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to demand
Potentior, *adj.* more powerful
Potentissimus, *adj.* most powerful
Potestas, atis, *s. f.* power
Potior, iri, potitus sum, *v. dep.* 4. to be in possession, to possess
Potiundi oppidi, of gaining the town (vii. L. 2); potiundus, *part.*, *from* Potior
Potius, *adv.* rather
Præ, *prep.* compared with
Præacutus, *adj.* very sharp; *præacutas trabes* (xxix. L. 2), sharpened stakes
Præbeo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 2. to furnish, to present
Præcipites (præceps) *adj.* headlong
Prædandus, *part.* *from* Prædor
Prædor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to plunder
Præerat (from præsum). was in command
Præfectus, i, *s. m.* prefect
Præfero, ferre, tuli, *v. ir.* to put forward; *ut se præferrent*, that they thrust themselves forward (xxvii. L. 2)
Præficio, ere, feci, *v. a.* to appoint
Præmitto, ere, præmisi, præmissum, *v. a.* 3. to send forward
Præmium, i, *s. n.* reward
Præparatus, *part.* prepared
Prærumpor, *v. p.* 3. to be broken short off
Præscribo, ere, scripsi, scriptum, *v. a.* 3. to suggest
Præsertim, *adv.* especially
Præsidium, i, *s. n.* garrison, guard, (xi. L. 2) their safety
Præsto, are, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* 1. to exceed, to display, to be better
Præter, *prep.* contrary to (iii. L. 3)
Præterea, *adv.* besides
Premor, premi, pressus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be hard pressed
Primipilus, *or* primopilus, i, *s. m.* chief centurion
Primis (in). especially
Primò, or primùm, *adv.* at first
Primus, *adj.* first
Princeps, ipis, *s. m.* originator, leader (xiii. L. 2); *principes consilii*, leaders of the plot
Priores, *adj.* the foremost

Pristinus, *adj.* former
Prius, *adv.* before
Pro, *prep.* for
Probatus, *part.* approved
Procedo, ere, processi, cessum, *v. n.* 3. to go forward
Proconsul, ŭlis, *s. m.* proconsul
Procul, *adv.* far off
Procumbo, ere, procubui, itum, *v. n.* 3. to fall down
Productus, *part.* drawn out
Prœlior, *v. dep.* 1. to be fighting
Prœlium, i, *s. n.* battle
Profectio, onis, *s. f.* departure
Profectus, *part.* sailing forth, setting out
Proficior, fici, fectus sum. to be gained
Proficiscor, ci, profectus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to set out
Profligatus, *part.* being routed
Profugio, ere, gi, itum, *v. n.* to flee
Prognatus, *part.* sprung
Progredior, di, gressus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to come forward
Progressus, *part.* gone forward
Prohibeo, ere, ui, itum, *v. a.* 2. to prevent, to restrain (ix. L.), *prohiberenique*, and might cut off
Promontorium, i, *s. n.* promontory
Promoveo, ere, ōvi, motum, *v. a.* 2. to move forward
Promptus, *adj.* forward
Propè, *adv.* nearly
Propero, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to hasten
Propinquitas, atis, *s. f.* neighbourhood, nearness, connection
Propinquus, *adj.* near
Propius, *adv.* nearer
Proponendus, to be hung out (xx. L. 2), *part.* (from proponor)
Propono, ere, posui, itum, *v. a.* 3. to set forth
Propter, *prep.* on account of
Propterea, *adv.* because
Propugno, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to defend
Prora, æ, *s. f.* prow of a ship
Proruptus, *part.* pulled down
Prosecutus, *part.* having pursued
Prospectus, ûs, *s. m.* view, the view in front (xxii. L. 2)
Protinus, *adv.* immediately
Proturbatus, *part.* repulsed
Provideo, ere, di, visum, *v. a.* 2. to provide, to foresee
Provincia, æ, *s. f.* province
Provisus, *part.* provided
Provolo, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to rush out
Proximè, *adv.*, most recently
Proximus, *adj.* nearest, next
Prudentia, æ, *s. f.* prudence
Puer, eri, *s. m.* a boy
Pugna, æ, *s. f.* battle, fighting: *ad pugnandum* (xxiv. L. 3), to fight
Pugno, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to fight; pugnans, *part.* a fighting man
Pulsus, *part.* beaten
Pulsus, ûs, *s. m.* the stroke or beating of oars
Puppis, is, *s. m.* ship
Puto, are, avi, *v. n.* 1. to think

Q.

Quà, *adv.* where
Quadraginta, *adj.* forty
Quadringenti, *adj.* four hundred
Quæro, ere, sivi, situm, *v. a.* 3. to seek, to inquire
Quam, *conj.* than
Quamplurimus, *adj.* as many as
Quamprimum, *adv.* as soon as
Quamvis, *conj.* although
Quamvis (*from* quivis), *pro.* any
Quando, *adv.* when, whenever, *or* at any time (xii. L. 3)
Quantopere, *adv.* how greatly
Quantus, *adj.* how powerful, what, how great, as
Quartus, *adj.* fourth
Que, *conj.* and
Quemadmodum, *adv.* in what manner
Qui, quæ, quod, *pro.* who, what
Quibuscum. with whom
Quibusnam. with what
Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *pro.* one, some
Quidem, *adv.* indeed
Quidquid, *pro.* whatever
Quin, *adv.* but that
Quindecim, *adj.* fifteen
Quingenti, *adj.* five hundred
Quinquaginta, *adj.* fifty
Quinque, *adj.* five
Quis, quæ, quid, *pro.* who, what
Quisquam, *pro.* any one
Quisque, quæque, quidque, *pro.* every one, every thing

Quò, *adv.* whither, for what purpose (xxx. L. 2)
Quò, *conj.* that, in order that
Quod, *conj.* that, because
Quoque, *conj.* also
Quoqueversus, *adv.* in every direction
Quotidianus, *adj.* daily
Quotidie, *adv.* every day
Quum, *conj.* when; *quum...tum*, both...and

R.

Ramus, i, *s. m.* a branch
Rarus, *adj.* rare; *pl.* few
Ratio, ōnis, *s. f.* argument, form, manner
Rebellio, ōnis, *s. f.* revolt
Recipiendi sui (iv. L. 3). of getting himself away
Recipio, ere, cepi, tum, *v. a.* 3. to recover, to receive, to withdraw
Recupero, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to recover
Recuso, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to refuse
Redactus, *part.* reduced
Reddo, ere, didi, itum, *v. a.* 3. to render
Redeo, ire, ivi *or* ii, itum, *v. n.* 4. to fall back
Redigo, ere, egi, actum, *v. a.* 3. to render
Redintegratus, *part.* renewed
Redintegro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to renew
Reduco, ere, reduxi, *v. a.* 3. to bring back
Referor, erri, relatus sum, *v. irr.* to be reported
Reficio, ere, feci, *v. a.* 3. to recruit
Refractus, *part.* burst open
Regio, ōnis, *s. f.* country
Regnum, i, *s. m.* kingdom
Regressus, *part.* rallied
Rejicior, ici, ectus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be thrown back
Relangnesco, ere, *v. incep.* 3. to become enervated
Relatus, *part.* reported
Relictus, *part.* left
Relinquo, ere, liqui, ictum, *v. a.* 3. to leave.
Reliquus, *adj.* remaining, the rest
Remex, remĭgis, *s. m.* a rower
Remitto, ere, misi, *v. a.* 3. to send back
Remus, i, *s. m.* an oar
Renovo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to renew
Renuntio, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to report
Repello, ere, repuli, repulsum, *v. a.* 3. to repulse
Repente, *adv.* on a sudden
Repentinus, *adj.* hasty, sudden
Reperio, ire, eri, ertum, *v. a.* 4. to find (iii. L. 2); *sic reperiebat*, he obtained information to this effect
Reprimor, mi, pressus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be stopped
Repugno, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to resist
Repulsus, *part.*, driven back
Res, rei, *s. f.* thing
Reservatus, *part.* reserved
Resistens, *part.* resisting
Resisto, ere, stiti, stitum, *v. a.* 3. to resist
Respicio, ere, spexi, *v. a.* 3. to look back
Respondeo, ere, di, sum, *v. a.* 2. to answer
Respublica, reipublicæ, *s. f.* republic
Retentus, *part.* retained, detained
Retineo, ere, ui, tentum, *v. a.* 2. to retain, to keep
Reverto, ere, ti, sum, *v. n.* 3. to return; revertor, *v. dep.* to return
Revinctus, *part.* made fast
Revoco, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to call off, to recall
Rex, regis, *s. m.* king
Ripa, æ, *s. f.* bank
Robur, robŏris, *s. n.* oak
Rostrum, i, *s. n.* beak of a ship
Rubus, i, *s. m.* briar
Rumor, ōris, *s. m.* rumour
Rupes, is, *s. f.* rock
Rursus, *adv.* again

S.

Sæpe, *adv.* often; sæpius, any more (vi. L. 3)
Sævio, ire, ivi, *or* ii, itum, *v. n.* 4. to be violent
Sagittarius, i *s. m.* archer

Salus, ūtis, *s. f.* safety; ad salutem (iii. L. 3), to some place of safety
Sanctus, *adj.* sacred
Sarcina, æ, *s. f.* baggage, load
Sarmentum, i, *s. n.* brushwood
Satis, *adv.* enough
Saucius, *adj.* a wounded man
Saxum, i, *s. n.* stone
Scio, ire, ivi, *v. a.* 4. to know
Scientia, æ, *s. f.* skill, science
Scindo, ere, scidi, scissum, *v. a.* 3. to break through
Scopulus, i, *s. m.* rock
Scribo, ere, scripsi, ptum, *v. a.* 3. to write
Scutum, i, *s. n.* shield
Se, *pro.* himself, herself, itself; sese, himself, themselves
Sectio, ōnis, *s. f.* a lot
Secturæ ærariæ. copper mines
Secum. with them, &c. (sui and cum)
Secundior, *adj.* more favorable
Secundum, *prep.* along
Secundus, *adj.* second, favorable
Sed, *conj.* but
Semper, *adv.* always
Senator, ōris, *s. m.* senator
Senatus, ūs, *s. m.* senate
Sententia, æ, *s. f.* opinion, plan
Sentio, ire, si, sum, *v. a.* 4. to think
Sentis, is, *s. m.* thorn
Sepes, is, *s. f.* a hedge
Septimus, *adj.* seventh
Sequor, qui, secutus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to follow
Servaturus (from servo). would keep
Servitus, ūtis, *s. f.* slavery
Seu, *conj.* or
Sex, *adj.* six
Sexaginta, *adj.* sixty
Sexcenti, *adj.* six hundred
Sibi (from sui). for himself, themselves
Sic, *adv.* thus
Signifer, ĕri, *s. m.* a standard-bearer
Significatio, ōnis, *s. f.* intimation
Significo, are, avi, *v. a.* 1 to signify, to show
Signum, i, *s. n.* standard
Silva, æ, *s. f.* a wood
Silvestris, *adj.* woody
Simul, *adv.* at the same time (ix. L. 3)
Sin *adv.* but if
Sine, *prep.* without
Singillatim, *adv.* individually (ii. L. 3), singly, respectively
Singularis, *adj.* extraordinary
Singuli, æ, a, *adj.* separate, several, one by one
Sinister, *adj.* left
Situs, ūs, *s. m.* situation
Sive, *conj.* or
Socius, *s. m.* an ally
Sol, solis, *s. m.* sun
Soldurius, *s. m.*; soldurii, men devoted to their chief
Solicito, are, avi, *v. a.* to urge
Solum, *adv.* only
Solus, *adj.* the only one
Sors, tis, *s. f.* chance
Spatium, i, *s. n.* time, distance, space of time
Spes, ei, *s. f.* hope
Spiritus, ūs, *s. m.* spirit, haughtiness
Statim, *adv.* immediately
Statio, ōnis, *s. f.* picket
Statuo, uĕre, ui, *v. a.* 3. to resolve
Statura, æ, *s. f.* stature
Strepĭtus, ūs, *s. m.* noise
Studeo, ere, ui, *v. n.* 2 to be eager, to give attention, to be fond of
Studium, i, *s. n.* resolution
Sub, *prep.* under; *sub vesperum* (xxxiii. L. 2), towards the evening
Subeo, subire, ivi *or* ii, itum, *v. n.* 4. to advance
Suberat (*from* subsum). was at hand
Subiens, *part.* coming up
Subitò, *adv.* on a sudden
Subitus, *adj.* sudden
Sublatus, *part.* raised
Subministrandis lapidibus, by supplying stones (xxv. L. 3); subministrandus, *from*—
Subministro, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to supply
Submittor, ti, missus sum, *v. p.* 3. to be sent up
Subruo, ere, rui, rutum, *v. a.* 3. to undermine

Subsequor, qui, secutus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to follow behind
Subsidium, i, *s. n.* reserve, aid
Succedo, ere, cessi, cessum, *v. n.* 3. to come up
Successus, ûs, *s. m.* coming up
Sui, *pro.* of himself, &c.; *pro se* (xxv. L. 2), to the best of his ability
Summa, æ, *s. f.* the chief command
Summum, i, *s. n.* the top
Summus, *adj.* highest
Sumo, ere, si, sumptum, *v. a.* 3. to assume; sumor, *v. p.* to be consumed
Superant (*from* supersum). remained
Superessent (*from* supersum). survived
Superior, *adj.* higher, former, previous
Supero, are, avi. *v. a.* 1. to overtop
Superor, ari, *v. p.* to be overcome
Supersedeo, ere, sedi, sessum, *v. n.* 2. to abstain; (vii. L. 2) *prælio supersedere*, to defer a battle
Supplex, supplicis, *adj.* suppliant
Supplicatio, onis, *s. f.* thanksgiving
Supportor, ari, tatus sum, *v. p.* 1. to be brought up (iii. L. 3)
Suprà, *adv.* above
Suscipienda (ad bella). to undertake wars (xix. L. 3)
Sustento, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to support; sustentatum est, it was sustained
Sustineo, ere, ui, tentum, *v. a.* 2. to maintain
Suus, sua, suum, *adj. pro.* his or her own, their own

T.

Talis, *adj.* such, like
Tam, *adv.* so much
Tamen, *conj.* however
Tandem, *adv.* at length
Tantulus, *adj.* so little
Tantùm, *adv.* as much
Tantummodo, *adv.* only
Tantus, *adj.* so great, such
Tardior, *adj.* more tardy; tardiores (xxv. L. 2), less active (in their exertions)
Tardor, ari, atus sum, *v. p.* 1. to be delayed
Tegmentum, i, *s. n.* covering
Telum, i, *s. n.* dart
Tempestas, ātis, *s. f.* storm
Tempus, ŏris, *s. n.* time
Tendo, ere, tetendi and tendi, *v. a.* 3. to stretch out
Teneo, ere, ui, tentum, *v. a.* 2. to keep, to hold
Tener, *adj.* young
Tento, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to try
Tenuiter, *adv.* slightly
Tergum, i, *s. n.* back
Ternæ, *adj.* in threes
Terra, æ, *s. f.* land
Terror, ŏris, *s. m.* terror
Tertius, *adj.* third
Testudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* a target-fence
Timendum (nihil). that nothing was to be feared
Timeo, ere, ui, *v. a.* 2. to fear
Timidè, *adv.* timidly
Timidior, *adj.* more cautious
Timor, ŏris, *s. m.* fear
Tormentum, i, *s. n.* engine
Tot, *adv.* so many
Totidem, *adv.* the same number
Totus, *adj.* all, the whole
Trabs, *s. f.* stake, beam
Trado, ere, didi, ditum, *v. a.* 3. to deliver up
Tranquillitas, ātis, *s. f.* stillness
Trans, *prep.* on the other side
Transcendo, ĕre, scendi, scensum, *v. a.* 3. to climb over; *transcendere in naves*, to board the ships (xv. L. 3)
Transditus, *part.* given up
Transduco, ere, xi, *v. a.* 3. to lead over
Transeo, ire, ivi *or* ii, itum, *v. a.* 4. to go over, to cross over
Transeundi, transeundo, *v. a.* of crossing, in passing
Transgressus, *part.* having crossed
Transtrum, i, *s. n.* plank, seats for rowers
Transversus, *part.* transverse
Tres, *adj.* three

Tribunus, i, *s. m.* tribune
Tribus (*from* tres) three
Triduum, *s. n.* three days
Triginta, *adj.* thirty
Trium (*from* tres). of three
Tu, tui, tibi, *pro.* thou, of thee, to thee
Tuba, æ, *s. f.* trumpet
Tum, *adv.* then
Tumultus, ûs, *s. m.* a tumult, revolt
Tumulus, i, *s. m.* a mound, an eminence
Tunc, *adv.* then
Turpitudo, ĭnis, *s. f.* disgrace
Turris, is, *s. f.* a tower
Tutiùs, *adv.* more safely
Tutò, *adv.* safely
Tutus, *adj.* safe

U. V.

Vacuus, *adj.* empty
Vadum, i, *s. n.* a ford, shallow
Vagor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to roam over
Valeo, ere, ui, ĭtum, *v. n.* 2. to be strong, to be influential
Vallis, is, *s. f.* valley
Vallum, i, *s. n.* rampart
Varius, *adj.* various
Vastatus, *part.* laid waste
Vastus, *adj.* huge; vastissimus, *sup.* very vast
Ubi, *adv.* when; where (xiv. L. 3)
Ve, *conj.* or
Vectigalis, *adj.* tributary
Vehementer, *adv.* strongly
Vel, *conj.* or
Velit (*from* volo, vis, vult). he wishes
Velum, i, *s. n.* a sail
Velut, *adv.* as, like
Vendo, ere, vendidi, ditum, *v. a.* 3. to sell
Venio, ire, veni, ventum, *v. n.* 4. to come
Ventum erat (ab illis). they had come
Ventus, i, *s. m.* the wind
Verbum, i, *s. n.* a word, *verba facere*, to make a speech
Vereor, eri, veritus sum, *v. dep.* 2. to fear
Vergo, ere, rsi, rsum, *v. n.* 3. to incline
Verisimilis, *adj.* probable
Veritus (vereor), *part.* feared
Vero, *adv.* but, truly
Versor, ari, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. to be employed; *Germanos versari*, that the Germans should busy themselves (i. L. 3)
Versùs, *prep.* towards
Verto, ere, rti, rsum, *v. a.* 3. to turn
Vesper, *s. m.* evening; *sub vesperum*, towards evening
Veto, āre, vetui, ĭtum, *v. a.* 1. to forbid
Vetus, veteris, *adj.* ancient
Vexatus, *part.* troubled
Vexillum, *s. n.* standard
Via, æ, *s. f.* road
Victor, oris, *s. m.* conqueror
Victoria, æ, *s. f.* victory
Victus, *part.* conquered
Vicus, i, *s. m.* a town
Video, ere, di, sum, *v. a.* 2. to see
Videor, eri, visus sum, *v. pass.* 2. to be seen, to seem
Vigilia, æ, *s. f.* watch. (See Vocabulary to L. 1)
Viginti, *adj.* twenty
Vimen, vimĭnis, *s. n.* a twig
Vinculum, i, *s. n.* chain, bond
Vindicandum, to wreak vengeance; *from* Vindico
Vindico, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to avenge
Vinea, æ, *s. f.* penthouse, engine of war
Vinum, i, *s. n.* wine
Vir (viri), *s. m.* a man
Virgultum, i, *s. n.* shrub
Virtus, ûtis, *s. f.* valour
Vis, *s. f.* force; vires, *pl.* energies
Visus, *part.* seen
Vita, æ, *s. f.* life
Vito, are, avi, *v. a.* 1. to avoid
Vix, *adv.* scarcely
Ullus, ulla, ullum, *adj.* any
Ultimus, *adj.* most remote
Ultrò, *adv.* voluntarily
Unà, *adv.* together

Unde, *adv.* whence
Undecimus, *adj.* eleventh
Undique, *adv.* from all sides, on every side
Universus, *adj.* the whole
Unquam, *adv.* ever
Unus, *adj.* one, alone
Volo, velle, volui, *v. ir.* to wish
Vos, *pro.* you
Vox, vocis, *s. f.* word, cry
Urbs, bis, *s. f.* city
Urgeor, eri, *v. p.* 2. to be hard pressed
Usque ad, *adv.* even to
Usus, ûs, *s. m.* experience, use
Usus, *part.* used, using
Ut *and* uti, *conj.* that, so that; *adv.* as, when
Uterque, utraque, utrumque, *adj.* both
Utor, ti, usus sum, *v. dep.* 3. to enjoy, to exercise, to use
Vulgò, *adv.* generally
Vulneratus, *part.* wounded
Vulnus, ĕris, *s. n.* a wound

FINIS.

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